

# LANDMARK TREES

City of Fremont



# LANDMARK TREES

### **OF THE**

# CITY OF FREMONT

Re-surveyed: February 14, 2011

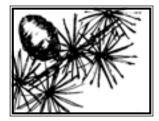


Landscape Architecture Division Community Services Department

## LANDMARK TREES

### introduction









Drawings: Phillip Eaker

In May of 1966, the City of Fremont, sponsored by the City Beautiful Committee, adopted a tree preservation ordinance to encourage and promote the preservation of trees. In August of 1970, the City Beautiful Committee received approval by the city council to conduct a survey of specimen trees for the final selection of outstanding landmark trees. The survey indicated the findings of 124 landmark trees to be preserved under resolution no. 3027, adopted in May 16, 1972. Several locations of the original 124 trees were inaccessible or hidden from public view. As a result, the list was reduced to sixty.<sup>1</sup>

The first publication containing the sixty landmark trees was published in 1973. The pages were black and white and each tree had beautifully hand-drawn sketches for visual reference. Since then, the publication has been a living encyclopedia of Fremont's natural heritage. New trees were given landmark status by City Council over the years, but the publication remained the same.

Almost 40 years later the City's landmark trees are revisited. Several did not survive the test of time and some suffered from urbanization. However, the majority of the original sixty still exists today and continues to tower above Fremont's changed landscape. The original sets of trees along with new additions are included in this updated version of the Landmark Trees publication. This booklet will encourage citizen stewardship for the protection of the city's trees, as well as the planting of additional ones for future landmark status.









### Table of Contents

Importance of Landmark Trees	3
Explanatory Notes	5
Directory of Landmark Trees	7
Niles Landmark Trees	10
California Nursery Company Introduction	16
Centerville Landmark Trees	25
Central Landmark Trees	40
Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum Introduction	43
Mission San Jose District Trees	51
Irvington District	72
Warm Springs District	75
Stanford Avenue and Hidden Valley Terrace Introduction	76
Appendix	83
City Council Resolutions List	84
1966 Tree Preservation Ordinance	85
Top 10 Tallest Landmark Trees	86
Top 10 Most Unique Trees	86
Landmark Trees Memorial List	87
The California Nursery Company	88
Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum	90
Listing of Landmark Trees by Botanical Name	92
Bibliography and Credits	94

"No town can fail of beauty, though its walks were gutters and houses hovels, if venerable trees make magnificent colonnades along its streets."

Henry Ward Beecher, Proverbs, 1887

### The Importance of Landmark Trees

Landmark or historical trees provide a rich heritage and a vital link to the City of Fremont's past. They offer references to a point in time, particularly for the younger generations, on "where we've been, where we are and where we're going."<sup>2</sup>

The location of landmark trees in Fremont coincides with the clustering of old farm ranches, nurseries, orchards and wineries in the Irvington and Warm Springs District. These trees provided a skyline relief from the broad plain of the original farming areas from the bay to the hills. Many of the landmark trees are located on land developed by pioneer families such as Shinn, Rock, Leland, Stanford, Vallejo, Patterson and Chadbourne.<sup>2</sup>

Trees play a major role in providing and maintaining future identity with the community. They provide softness to streets, and are often the only spokesmen for the community's character. Besides contributing natural beauty and tranquility, they also provide environmental benefits. Trees screen unsightly areas, limit the impact of air pollution, and reduce traffic noise and solar radiation. In short, trees are a direct means of reinforcing human dignity, and provide contrast to the world of cars, signs, wires, sounds and gases. A tangible cooperative community effort can provide for the continuity of this valuable resource.<sup>2</sup>

To sum it up: no place is complete without trees. A home without trees is charmless. A street without trees is shadeless. A park without trees is purposeless. A country without trees is hopeless.<sup>2</sup>

### **Explanatory Notes**

The following pages are organized according to districts, and their respective landmark trees are alphabetized according to street names. Each page addresses one tree or group of trees. The tree pages are laid out with an address, map, "tree information" section, one full-view photo and one detail photo. The "tree information" section will provide facts of the landmark tree's DBH(diameter at breast height), height, canopy spread, native origin, quantity and the City Council Resolution date.

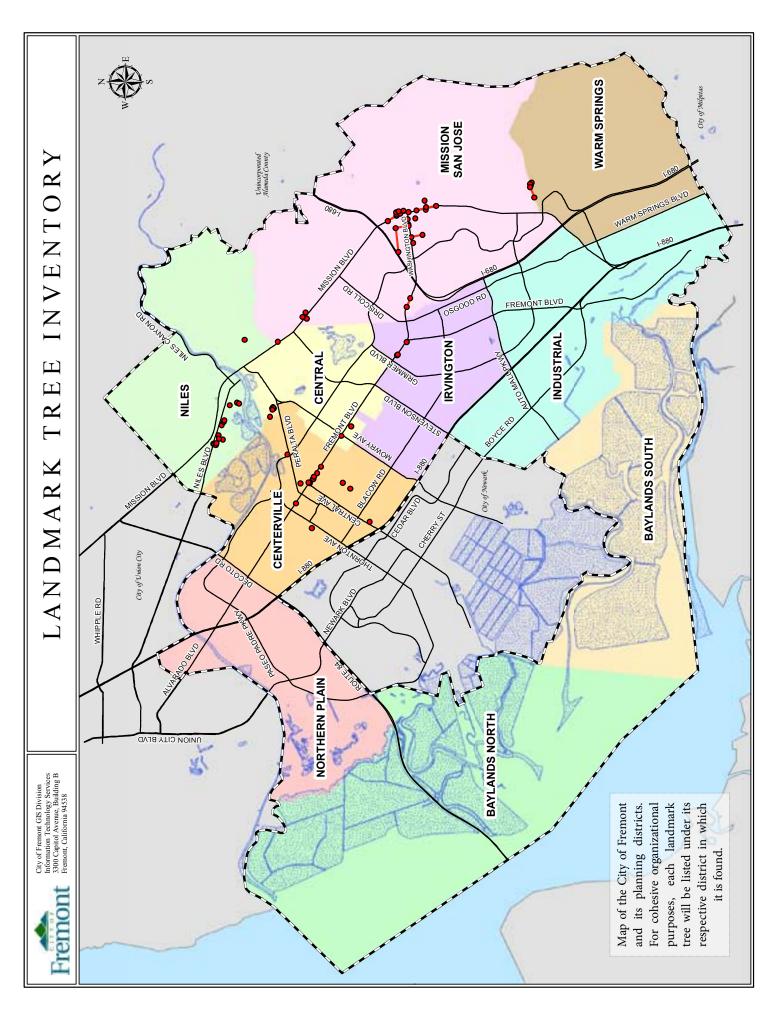
Today, a tree proposed for landmark status must meet the following criteria as spelled out in the City Tree Preservation Ordinance No. FMC 4-5112.<sup>3</sup>

A tree meeting all of the following criteria qualifies for designation of a landmark tree:

- a) The tree has a DBH is 54 inches or greater;
- b) The tree's structure and character exemplify its species or it has an extraordinary form caused by environmental influences;
- c) The tree is free, or can practicably be made to be free, of any structural defect posing a threat or injury to persons or of substantial damage to property;
- d) The tree has substantial aesthetic appeal, or its lack of such appeal can be remedied by standard arboricultural practices; and
- e) The tree has a probability of at least 50 percent that it will for survive more than 5 years from date of landmarking while retaining substantial aesthetic appeal.

If a tree does not meet the criteria as stated previously, it may still qualify for landmark designation based on the following criteria:

- a) The tree has important historic significance in that:
  - 1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to local state or national cultural heritage; or
  - 2. It is associated with the life of a person important to local, state or national history.
- b) The tree is a native tree or a tree of exceptional adaptability to the Fremont Area which has a special significance to the community;
- c) The tree has an especially prominent and beautiful visual impact;
- d) The tree is one of a group of trees that as a group meets one or more of the criteria for landmark tree designation;
- e) Any other factor causing the tree to have a special and important significance to the community.<sup>3</sup>



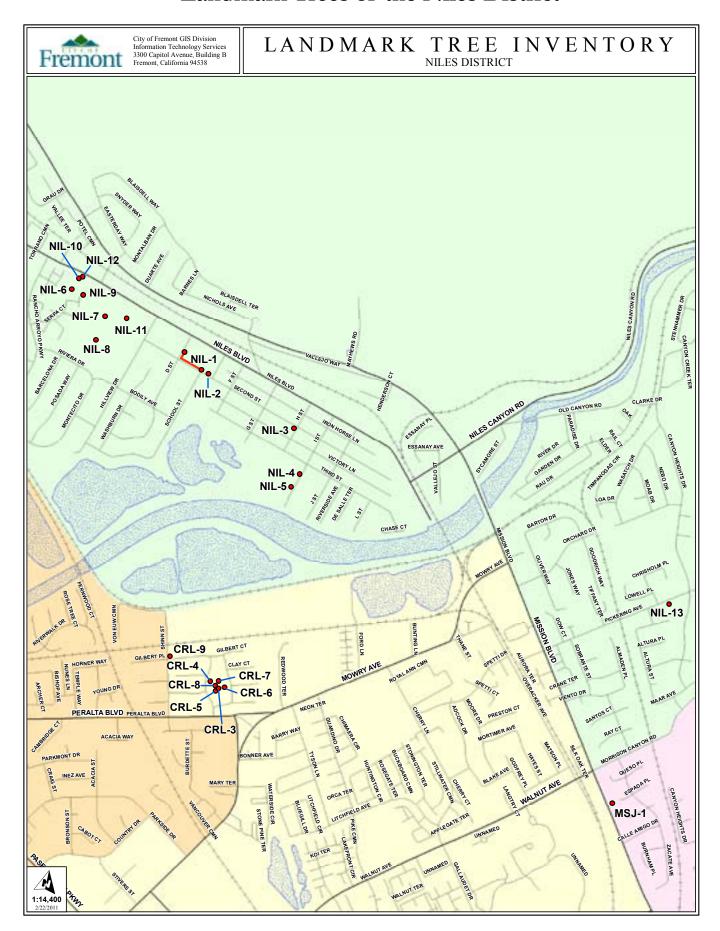
## Directory of Landmark Trees

Location	Type of Tree	Page
NILES DISTRICT	•	10
37000 2nd Street	Cinnamomum camphora - Camphor	11
37112 2nd Street	Liriodendron tulipifera - Tulip Tree	12
37587 2nd Street	Castanea sativa - Spanish Chestnut	13
315 I Street	Quercus agrifolia - Coast Live Oak	14
331 I Street	Acer saccharinum - Silver Maple	15
36501 Niles Boulevard	Araucaria bidwillii - Bunya Bunya	17
36501 Niles Boulevard	Brachychiton populneus - Bottle Tree	18
36501 Niles Boulevard	Cupressus macrocarpa - Monterey Cypress	19
36501 Niles Boulevard	Eucalyptus globulus 'Compacta' - Dwarf Blue Gum	20
36501 Niles Boulevard	Melaleuca styphelioides - Prickly Paperbark	21
36501 Niles Boulevard	Pinus canariensis - Canary Island Pine	22
36501 Niles Boulevard	Quercus suber - Cork Oak	23
585 Pickering Avenue	Araucaria heterophylla - Norfolk Island Pine	24
CENTERVILLE DIS	TRICT •	25
2826 Benchmark Avenue	Araucaria heterophylla - Norfolk Island Pine	26
5250 Central Avenue	Acacia melanoxylon - Blackwood Acacia	27
37167 Fremont Boulevard	Juglans hindsii - Northern California Walnut	28
37629 Fremont Boulevard	Magnolia grandiflora - Southern Magnolia	29
37638 Fremont Boulevard	Cedrus deodara - Deodar Cedar	30
37767 Fremont Boulevard	Cedrus deodara - Deodar Cedar	31
37767 Fremont Boulevard	Schinus molle - California Pepper Tree	32

Location	Type of Tree	Page	
37845 Fremont Boulevard	Magnolia x soulangeana - Saucer Magnolia	33	
37957 Fremont Boulevard	Sequoia sempervirens - Coast Redwood	34	
38219 Fremont Boulevard	Cedrus deodara - Deodar Cedar	35	
38162 Glenmoor Drive	Fraxinus uhdei - Evergreen Ash	36	
4467 Mattos Drive	Eucalyptus ficifolia - Scarlet Gum	37	
3813 Parish Avenue	Cinnamomum camphora - Camphor	38	
4555 Thornton Avenue	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea' - Copper Beech	39	
CENTRAL DISTRICT	•	4 0	
39139 Fremont Hub	Schinus molle - California Pepper Tree	41	
4025 Mowry Avenue	Platanus racemosa - California Sycamore	42	
1251 Peralta Boulevard	Cryptocarya rubra - Chilean Bellota	44	
1251 Peralta Boulevard	Ficus macrophylla - Moreton Bay Fig	45	
1251 Peralta Boulevard	Ginkgo biloba - Maidenhair Tree	46	
1251 Peralta Boulevard	Jubaea chilensis - Chilean Wine Palm	47	
1251 Peralta Boulevard	Magnolia x soulangeana - Saucer Magnolia	48	
1251 Peralta Boulevard	Metasequoia glyptostroboides - Dawn Redwood	49	
Shinn Street (near train tracks)	Quercus suber - Cork Oak	50	
MISSION SAN JOSE D	ISTRICT •	5 1	
20 Espada Court	Platanus racemosa - California Sycamore	52	
Gallegos Avenue/Hawthorne Drive	Washingtonia robusta - Mexican Fan Palm	53	
246 Grove Avenue	Robinia pseudoacacia - Black Locust	54	
23 Las Palmas Avenue	Umbellularia californica - California Bay	55	
39812 Mission Boulevard	Schinus molle - California Pepper Tree	56	
E Las Palmas Avenue	Olea europaea - Olive	57	

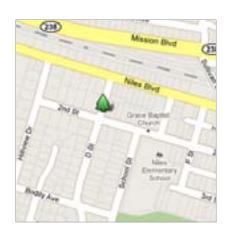
Location	Type of Tree	
43100 Mission Boulevard	Washingtonia robusta - Mexican Fan Palm	58
43148 Mission Boulevard	Persea americana - Avocado Tree	59
43148 Mission Boulevard	Phoenix canariensis - Canary Island Date Palm	60
43148 Mission Boulevard	Platanus racemosa - California Sycamore	61
43314 Mission Boulevard	Phoenix canariensis - Canary Island Date Palm	62
43551 Mission Boulevard	Cedrus deodara - Deodar Cedar	63
43500 Mission Boulevard	Olea europaea - Olive	64
43600 Mission Boulevard	Olea europaea - Olive	65
Starr Street & Olive Avenue	Olea europaea - Olive	66
St. Joseph Terrace	Olea europaea - Olive	67
St. Joseph Terrace	Phoenix canariensis - Canary Island Date Palm	68
Washington Boulevard and Olive Avenue	Washingtonia robusta - Mexican Fan Palm	69
201 Washington Boulevard	Schinus molle - California Pepper Tree	70
560 Washington Boulevard	Phoenix canariensis & Washingtonia robusta - Palm Trees	71
IRVINGTON DISTRICT	•	72
40673 Fremont Boulevard	Magnolia grandiflora - Southern Magnolia	73
40991 Fremont Boulevard	Libocedrus decurrens - Incense Cedar	74
WARM SPRINGS DISTRI	CT •	7 5
Hidden Valley Terrace	Olea europaea - Olive	77
Hidden Valley Terrace	Platanus racemosa - California Sycamore	78
Hidden Valley Terrace	Quercus agrifolia - Coast Live Oak	79
Stanford Avenue	Eucalyptus globulus - Blue Gum	80

### Landmark Trees of the Niles District



# Cinnamomum camphora

### Camphor



Approximate location on map.



View of tree canopy from sidewalk path.



Photo Taken: July 2010

### NIL-1 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: Average 45 ft. QUANTITY: Approximately 18 in Row

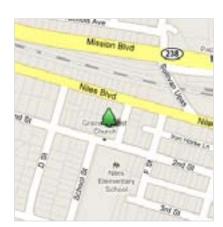
SPREAD: Average 50 ft. NATIVE TO: China, Japan

DBH: Average 4 ft. 6 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The rows of camphors along the 37000 block of Second Street in the Niles District are a spectacular sight. Their canopies shade the homes and streets from hot summer rays, and also provide aesthetic appeal to the neighborhood.

The camphor is a broadleaf evergreen tree that is native to China and Japan. It produces glossy yellow-green leaves, small white flowers, and blackberry-like fruit.<sup>4</sup>

# Liriodendron tulipifera Tulip Tree



Approximate location on map.



Leaves have four lobes and prominent veins.



Photo Taken: July 2010

### NIL-2 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

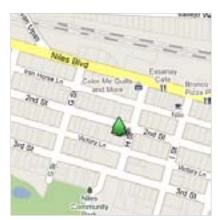
HEIGHT: 48 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 55 ft. NATIVE TO: Eastern United States
DBH: 4 ft. 6 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark tree is located in the Niles District across from the Grace Baptist Church and next to a spectacular row of landmark camphor trees.

The Tulip Tree is a deciduous tree native to the eastern United States. It is known for its lyre-shaped leaves that turn yellow in the fall and its tulip-shaped green, cream and orange flowers that bloom in the summer.<sup>5</sup>

### Spanish Chestnut



Approximate location on map.



Oblong-lanceolate leaves with serrated edges. Nuts are edible.

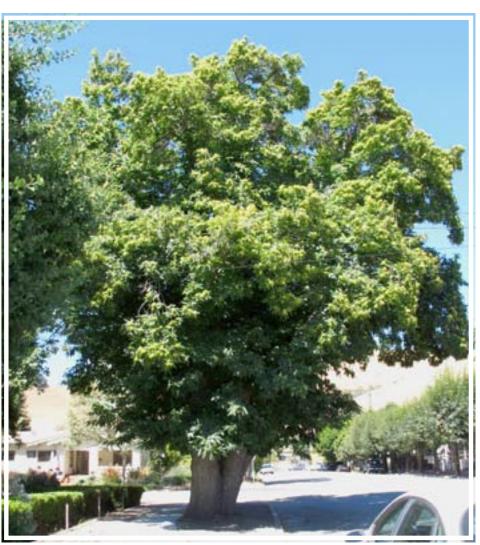


Photo Taken: July 2010

### NIL-3 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 35 ft. QUANTITY: 1

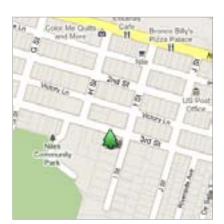
SPREAD: 40 ft. NATIVE TO: S. Europe, N. Africa, S. Asia

DBH: 4ft. 10 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This Spanish Chestnut is located along a residential sidewalk in the Niles District.

The Spanish Chestnut is a deciduous tree native to southern Europe, northern Africa and southern Asia. It can reach impressive heights of up to 100 feet and even greater in spread. It produces chestnuts and has showy white flowers in long catkins that appear in June or July.<sup>6</sup>

### Coast Live Oak & Cork Oak hybrid



Approximate location on map.



Oval leaves with spiny-toothed margins.

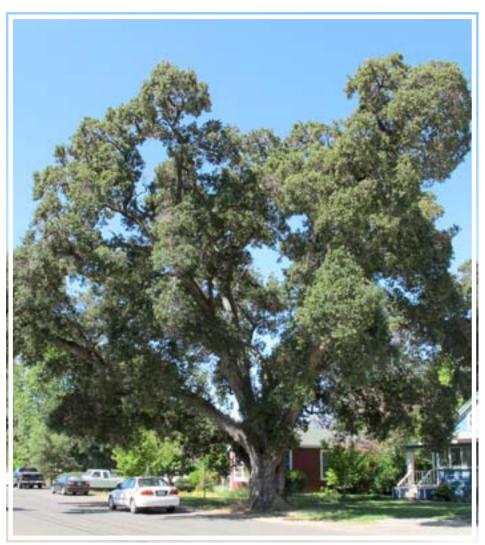


Photo Taken: June 2010

### NIL-4 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 50 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 50 ft. NATIVE TO: California

DBH: 3 ft. 5 in. LAST INVENTORIED: March 17, 1972

Compared to the other landmark trees, this tree is special because it is a hybrid of the Coast Live Oak and Cork Oak. Its bark has characteristics of a Coast Live Oak, while the leaves closely resemble that of a Cork Oak's.

The Coast Live Oak is known for its highly picturesque silhouette, assuming many artistic shapes. The Cork Oak is an evergreen tree whose thick cork bark is cut from the trunks on an average of every twelve years. <sup>7</sup>

### Silver Maple



Approximate location on map.



Palmate leaves with five lobes.



Photo Taken: June 2010

### NIL-5 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

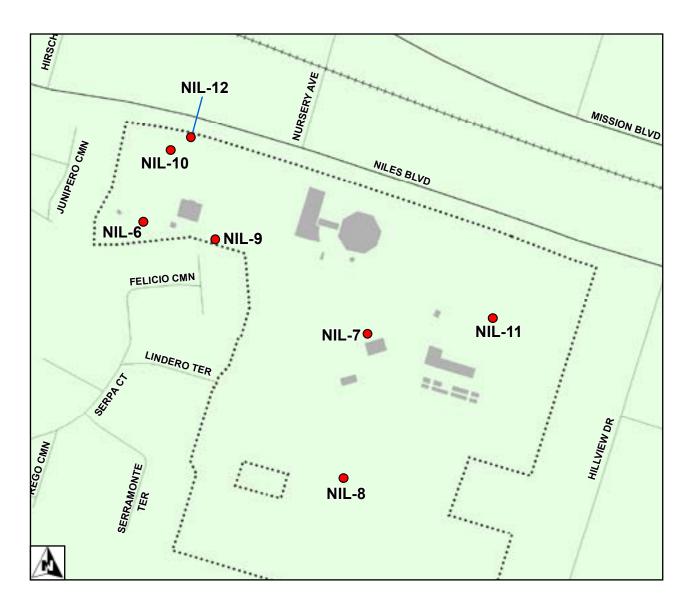
HEIGHT: 55 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 70 ft. NATIVE TO: Eastern North America

DBH: 2 ft. 8 in. LAST INVENTORIED: March 17, 1972

This tree is located in the Niles District near the Niles Community Park in a quiet residential neighborhood on the same street as the landmark Coast Live Oak.

The Silver Maple is a deciduous tree native to eastern North America, with upright spreading branches. It has greenish-yellow flowers in the spring and leaves that transition from green to bright yellow before they drop.<sup>8</sup>



### California Nursery Company Introduction

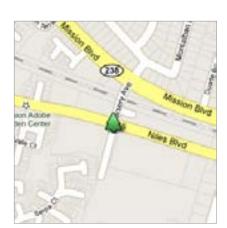
36501 Niles Boulevard

The California Nursery Company was once a grand nursery operation covering 463 acres when it was established in 1884. It brought notable presence to the East Bay and was "significantly associated with the evolution of the nursery industry on a statewide level." <sup>10</sup>

Today, the 20.1 acre nursery remains a public property available to visitors to enjoy the historic landmark trees and buildings. There are seven species of landmark trees located throughout the site as of 2010.

To read more about the California Nursery Company, please refer to Appendix F.

### Bunya Bunya



Approximate location on map.



Green alternate leaves.



Photo Taken: August 2010

### NIL-6 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

HEIGHT: 60 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 30 ft. NATIVE TO: Australia

DBH: 4 ft. 2 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

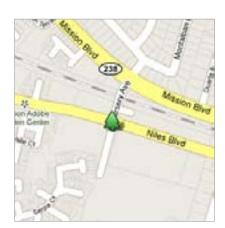
This landmark tree can be found in the historic California Nursery Company near the experimental vegetable garden. The top of this tree broke off during a storm in 1980s.

The Bunya Bunya, native to Austalia, is a conifer that is planted in coastal and valley regions of California. It has a dense, wide-spreading, pyramidal crown with horizontal branches that dip gradually downward and turn up at the tips.<sup>8</sup>

### Brachychiton rupestris

### Forest Kurrajong Tree

### 36501 Niles Boulevard Niles District



Approximate location on map.



Produces bell-shaped flowers.



Photo Taken: July 2010

### NIL-7 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

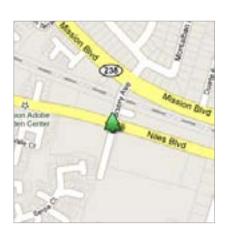
HEIGHT: 30 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 25 ft. NATIVE TO: Australia

DBH: 2 ft. 3 in. LAST INVENTORIED: March 17, 1972

As of September 2010, the only landmark Kurrajong Bottle Tree can be found in the California Nursery Company near the Vallejo Adobe.

This tree is a broadleaf evergreen native to Australia. It stands out among other landmark trees because of its odd bottle-shaped trunk that bulges at the base. This tree produces bell-shaped whitish flowers that appear around May to June, followed by canoe-shaped woody brown pods.<sup>6</sup>



Approximate location on map.



Scale-like leaves.

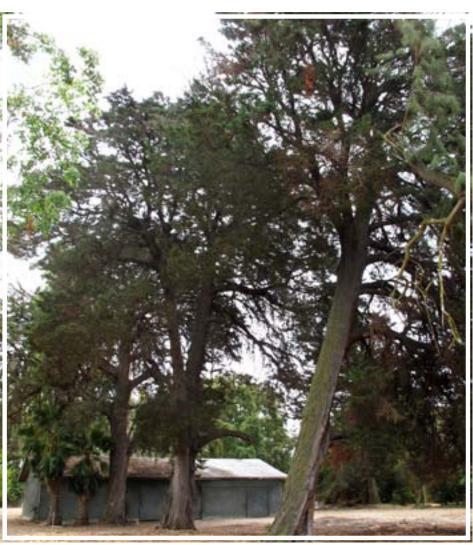


Photo Taken: Septemper 2010

### NIL-8 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

HEIGHT: Average 55 ft. QUANTITY: Grouping of 5

SPREAD: Average 45 ft. NATIVE TO: Monterey Peninsula

DBH: Average 4 ft. LAST INVENTORIED: March 17, 1972

The City has five Monterey Cypresses located in the California Nursery Historical Park.

The Monterey Cypress is an evergreen tree native to the Monterey Peninsula. It is there that the Monterey Cypress's famous irregular windswept appearance makes a popular scenic look-out along the famous 17-mile drive. Monterey Cypresses have deep-green, cord-like foliage and globular cones that grow up to one inch in diameter.<sup>12</sup>

### Dwarf Blue Gum



Approximate location on map.



The trunk of this tree was cut in half and now has a gaping hole making it highly susceptible to disease and decay.



Photo Taken: August 2010

#### NIL-9 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

HEIGHT: 15 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 26 ft. 5 in. NATIVE TO: Australia

DBH: 3 ft. 7 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

Similar to the Blue Gum, Dwarf Blue Gums are characterized with dark green sickle-shaped leaves and fibrous peeling bark. This particular Dwarf Blue Gum was the mother tree discovered by John Rock in the 1800s. It was propagated and sold all over California. Dwarf Blue Gums are used for low screening and is often planted next to larger blue gums for monarch butterly habitat. Unfortunately, due to the development of nearby land the tree's health has been in decline. The trunk of the tree was cut in half making it highly susceptible to decease and decay.

### **Prickly Paperbark**



Approximate location on map.



Sessile unstalked leaves with pointy tips.

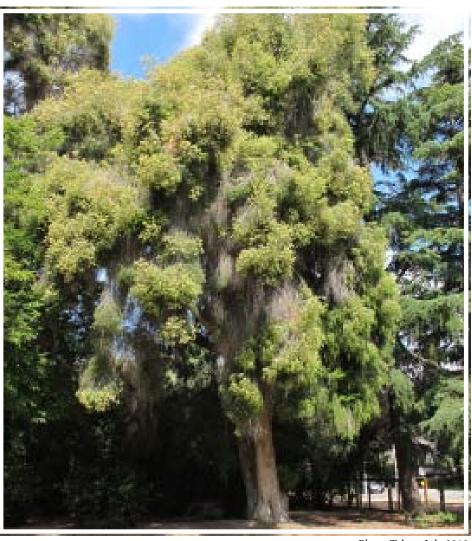


Photo Taken: July 2010

### NIL-10 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

HEIGHT: Average 60 ft. QUANTITY: 2

SPREAD: Average 39 NATIVE TO: Australia

DBH: Average 4 ft 5 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

There are two landmarked Melaleucas located adjacent to one another in the historic California Nursery Company. Each of these Melaleucas has multiple trunks.

The Prickly Paperbark is an evergreen tree native to Australia. It has deep roots, dense pendulous branches, light green leaves and clusters of creamy white flowers that appear from summer through fall.<sup>14</sup>

### **Canary Island Pine**



Approximate location on map.



Cone of a Canary Island Pine.

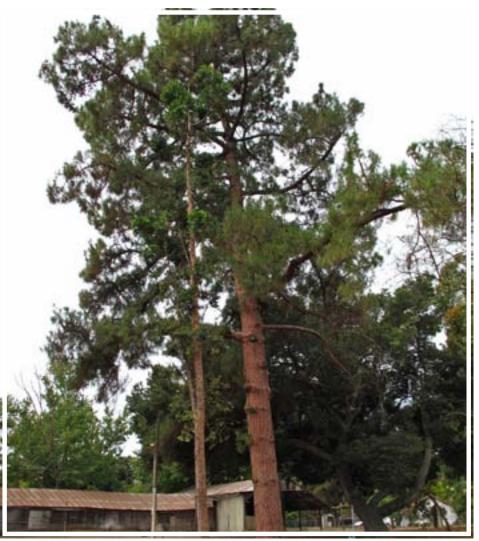


Photo Taken: September 2010

#### NIL-11 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

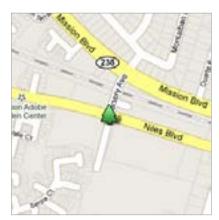
HEIGHT: 75 ft. QUANTITY: 2 Groups Totalling 6 Trees

SPREAD: 48 ft. NATIVE TO: Canary Islands off of Western Africa

DBH: 3 ft. 7 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

There are two groups of landmark Canary Island Pines on the California Nursery Company property. One landmark tree is located near the historic Landers House and is visible from Niles Boulevard. The group of five Canary Island Pines is located near the Vallejo Adobe.

This tree is pyramidal in shape with distinctive tiers of branches and whorls representing one year's growth. <sup>15</sup> Canary Island Pines have 3 needles per fascicle bundle.



Approximate location on map.



Multiple-trunk and wide branching pattern.

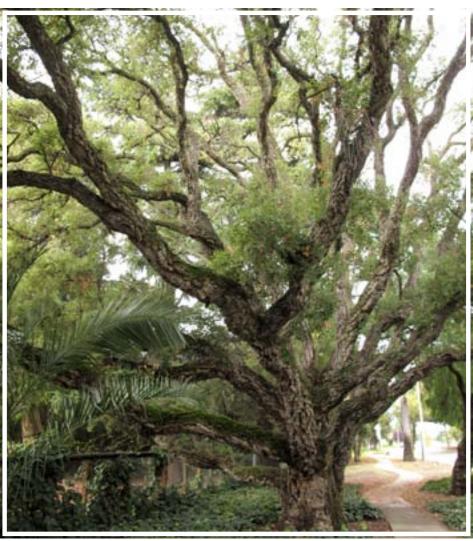


Photo Taken: September 2010

#### NIL-12 TREE INFORMATION/November 2010

HEIGHT: 35 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 45 ft. NATIVE TO: Western Mediterranean & North Africa

DBH: 5 ft. 8 in. LAST INVENTORIED: March 17, 1972

This landmark Cork Oak is located in the California Nursery Company along Niles Boulevard. It has an unique split trunk branching structure that is not common among Cork Oaks.

The Cork Oak is an evergreen tree whose thick cork bark is cut from the trunks on an average of every twelve years. The cork is often used as wine bottle toppers and flooring, among other purposes. The tree regenerates a new layer of cork bark, making it a renewable resource. <sup>7</sup>



Approximate location on map.



Large symmetrical-like leaves.



Photo Taken: July 2010

### NIL-13 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

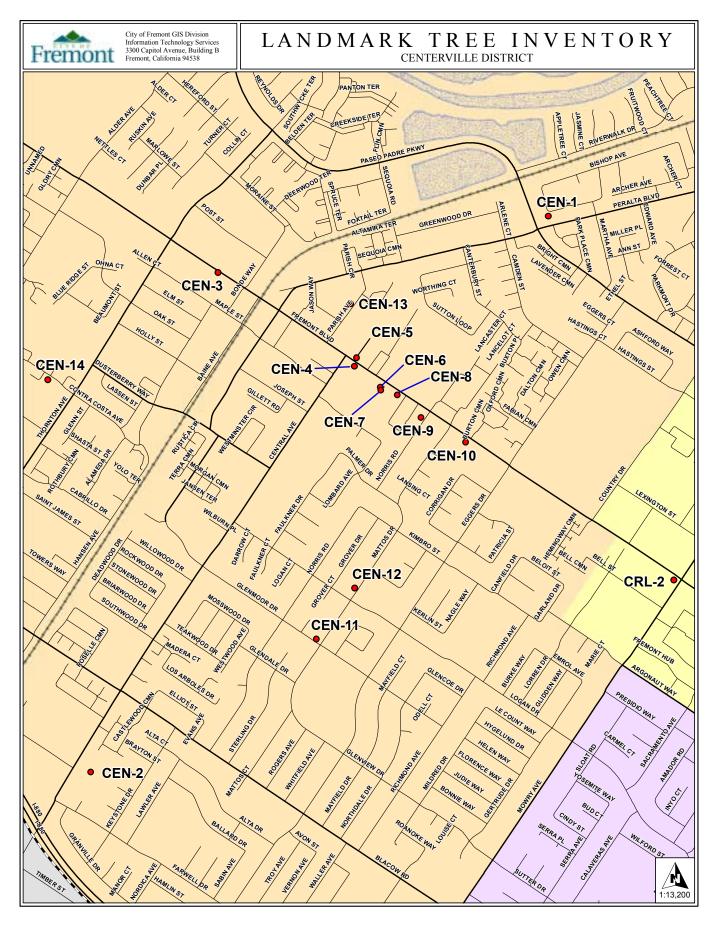
HEIGHT: 73 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 40 ft. NATIVE TO: Island near Australia DBH: 2 ft. 9 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This tree is located in a residential property where it gracefully displays its majestic height against a hilly backdrop.

The Norfolk Island Pine is a conifer with a very formal, pyramidal form and with beautifully proportioned branches spreading out in horizontal planes. Its branches are densely covered with small, bright green, needle-like leaves.<sup>8</sup>

### Landmark Trees of the Centerville District





Approximate location on map.



Branch and leaflets.



Photo Taken: September2010

### CEN-1 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

HEIGHT: 57 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 43 ft. NATIVE TO: Norfolk Island near Australia

DBH: 3 ft. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This Araucaria is located on a residential property in a neighborhood that historically was a single large plot of land.

The Norfolk Island Pine is a conifer native to Norfolk Island, a small island between Australia and New Zealand. It has horizontal branches that are densely covered with small, bright green, needle-like leaves.<sup>8</sup>

# Acacia melanoxylon Blackwood Acacia



Approximate location on map.



Leaves have vertical veins,



Photo Taken: September 2010

### CEN-2 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

HEIGHT: 56 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 75 ft. NATIVE TO: Australia

DBH: 4 ft. 2 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The Blackwood Acacia is an evergreen tree that produces creamy-white flowers in early spring. A special feature of the Blackwood Acacia is the wood that is harvested for cabinets and decorative work in Australia.<sup>11</sup> It is located in the center of the 5.48 acre Holy Ghost Cemetery.



Approximate location on map



Deep vertical grooves on bark.

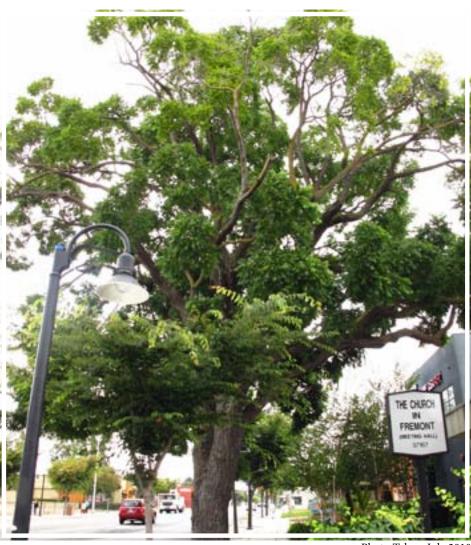


Photo Taken: July 2010

### CEN-3 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 35 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 68 ft. NATIVE TO: Northern California

DBH: 4 ft 1 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The Northern California Walnut is a deciduous tree native to Northern California. It has pinnately compound leaves and a dark brown etchy-looking bark.<sup>16</sup>

At the time of this publication, *Juglans hindsii* was listed on the California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants.



Approximate location on map.



Glossy leaves and large flowers.

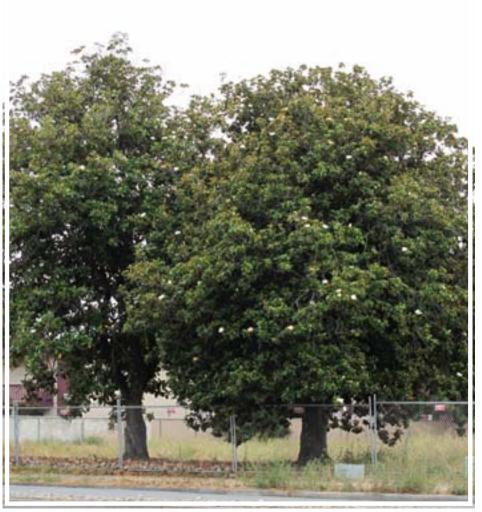


Photo Taken: July 2010

#### CEN-4 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: Average 26 ft. QUANTITY: 2

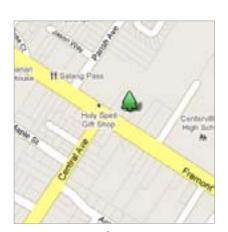
SPREAD: Average 37 ft. NATIVE TO: Southeastern United States

DBH: Average 1 ft. 7 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The Southern Magnolia is a broadleaf evergreen tree. It has large lustrous green leaves with a deep rust-brown underside. It also produces large waxy-white colored flowers that grow up to 8 to 10 inches across composed of 6 cup-shaped petals which emerge throughout summer and fall.<sup>5</sup>

These two landmark trees are located at Fremont Boulevard and Central Avenue across the street from a landmarked Deodar Cedar.

### Deodar Cedar



Approximate location on map.



Short pointy needles and cones.



Photo Taken: November2010

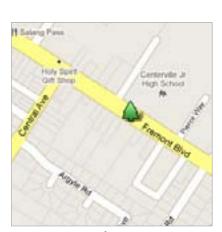
### CEN-5 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 55 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 34 ft. NATIVE TO: Western Himalayas

DBH: 3ft 3 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The Deodar Cedar is a conifer native to the Western Himalayas.<sup>4</sup> This landmark cedar tree is located on a residential lot near the Holy Spirit Church. It is clearly visible along Fremont Boulevard as it creates a noticeable presence with its towering height.



Approximate location on map.



Second Deodar Cedar landmark tree at this location.



Photo Taken: July 2010

## CEN-6 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: Average 55 ft. QUANTITY: 2

SPREAD: Average 60 ft. NATIVE TO: Western Himalayas

DBH: Average 3 ft 5 in LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

These two landmark deodars are located on the Pepper Tree Apartments property adjacent to the giant California Pepper Tree. These deodars provide plenty of shade for the apartment complex and add character to Centerville's low skyline.

The Deodar Cedar is a conifer native to the Western Himalayas which can grow to great heights of up to 150 feet and has extremely graceful pendulous branches that can form a 50 foot crown spread.<sup>4</sup>

# California Pepper Tree



Approximate location on map.



Unique branching pattern.

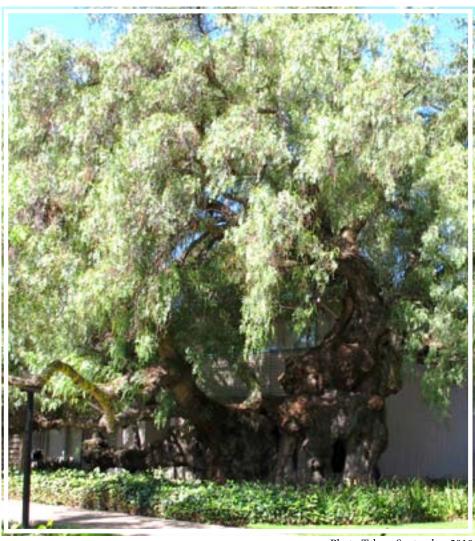


Photo Taken: September 2010

#### CEN-7 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

HEIGHT: 40 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 65 ft. NATIVE TO: Peruvian Andes in South America

DBH: 12 ft. 2 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark tree is located near two landmark Deodar Cedars. At the date of this publication, this California Pepper Tree had the largest DBH of all landmark trees in Fremont. Due to its size, several branches have steel supports to prevent breakage as shown in the photo above.

The California Pepper is an evergreen tree. In the early summer, flowers appear followed by red berries in great quantities, leading to the colloquial name "Pepper-tree." <sup>17</sup>

# Saucer Magnolia



Approximate location on map.



Ovate green leaves.



Photo Taken: August 2010

#### CEN-8 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

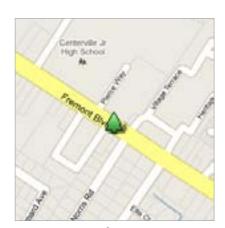
HEIGHT: 30 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 30 ft. NATIVE TO: Asia. South and Central America

DBH: 3 ft. 4 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The Saucer Magnolia is located on a property that was owned by early Fremont entrepreneur Otto N. Hirsh in 1917. Earliest records indicate the distinguished Craftsman Bungalow-style house was built in 1915. Since then, it has been owned by prominent individuals including Fremont historian Dr. Robert Fisher.<sup>20</sup> The current owner of this Saucer Magnolia stated that the tree was purchased by the original property owner from a nursery located in present-day Hayward. Orange orchards also thrived throughout the property, though there are only a few remnants of them left.

## Coast Redwood



Approximate location on map.



Flat needles and leaves.



Photo Taken: July 2010

## CEN-9 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 70 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 48 ft. NATIVE TO: Coast of So. Oregon & Central CA.

DBH: 5 ft. 2 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark tree is located near other redwoods and has a strong presence along Fremont Boulevard.

The Coast Redwood is California's state tree. It is an evergreen tree with the ability to perpetuate itself by sprouting. After a fire, the redwood tree often sends out sprouts around the base of its trunk, forming redwood grove rings which are common in sequoia forests.<sup>17</sup>



Approximate location on map.



Large trunk with vertical scaffold branch.

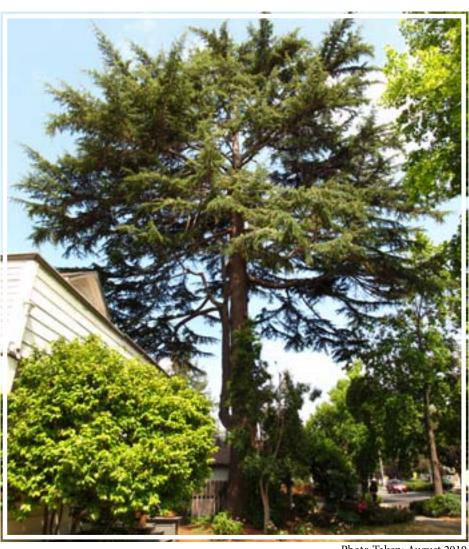


Photo Taken: August 2010

## CEN-10 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

HEIGHT: 65 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 67 ft. NATIVE TO: Himalayas

DBH: 3 ft. 11 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark Deodar Cedar has historic sentimental value to the current property owner. In 1900, her father bought the property to prevent it from developing into a Bank of America and to provide a home for his family. In 1924, when the owner was only 4 years old, her father purchased the Deodar Cedar and planted it in their front yard as a Christmas tree. At the time, it was perfect for the holiday, but if you see it along Fremont Boulevard now the tree towers above the house as if it is "reaching for the heavens!", as quoted by the owner.

## 38162 Glenmoor Drive Centerville District

# Evergreen Ash



Approximate location on map.



Glossy leaves and serrated edges.



Photo Taken: July 2010

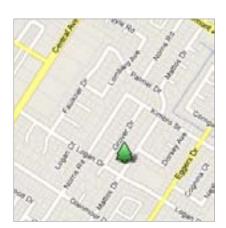
## CEN-11 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

HEIGHT: 50 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 62 ft 5 in. NATIVE TO: Mexico

DBH: 4 ft. 1 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The Evergreen Ash is an evergreen to semi-evergreen tree native to Mexico. It is a rapidly growing tree and forms an upright narrow canopy structure when young and eventually spreads as it ages. The Evergreen Ash has 5-9 odd-pinnately compound leaflets that appear glossy and can grow up to four inches long. This tree provides plenty of shade with it is massive spreading canopy and creates a showy presence in a residential block with very few tall trees.



Approximate location on map.



Gold-colored bark.



Photo Taken: August 2010

## CEN-12 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 37 ft. QUANTITY: 1

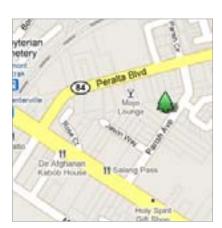
SPREAD: 38 ft. NATIVE TO: Western Australia

DBH: 4 ft. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark tree is located on a residential property visible from the street. The Scarlet Gum is a broadleaf evergreen tree native to Western Australia.

It features year-round red flowers and golden-colored bark making it an attractive tree.<sup>13</sup>

# Cinnamomum camphora Camphor



Approximate location on map.



Glossy yellow-green leaves.



Photo Taken: August 2010

#### CEN-13 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

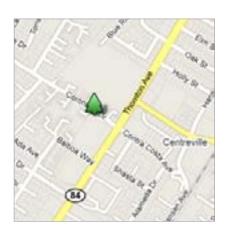
HEIGHT: 55 ft., 60 ft. QUANTITY: 2

SPREAD: Average 33 ft. NATIVE TO: China, Japan

DBH: Average 3ft. 10 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

These two landmark Camphor trees are located on Parish Avenue, formerly known as School Street. The property is part of the August May Tract, named after the subdivision's developer August May, Jr., filed on March 26, 1906. Earliest assessor maps show that the first property owner of 3813 Parish Avenue was Dr. Elon A. Ormsby, who resided in the house from 1918 to 1936, though the house was built in 1910. In 1945, the house was sold to Centerville's Sunrise Bakery owners, Lawrence and Emmeline Rose. Today, the house is historically known for its Neo-Classical/Colonial Revival style architecture, and is framed by two large shady Camphor trees.<sup>21</sup>

# Copper Beech



Approximate location on map.



Green leaves with red veins.



Photo Taken: July 2010

## CEN-14 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

HEIGHT: 43 ft. QUANTITY: 1

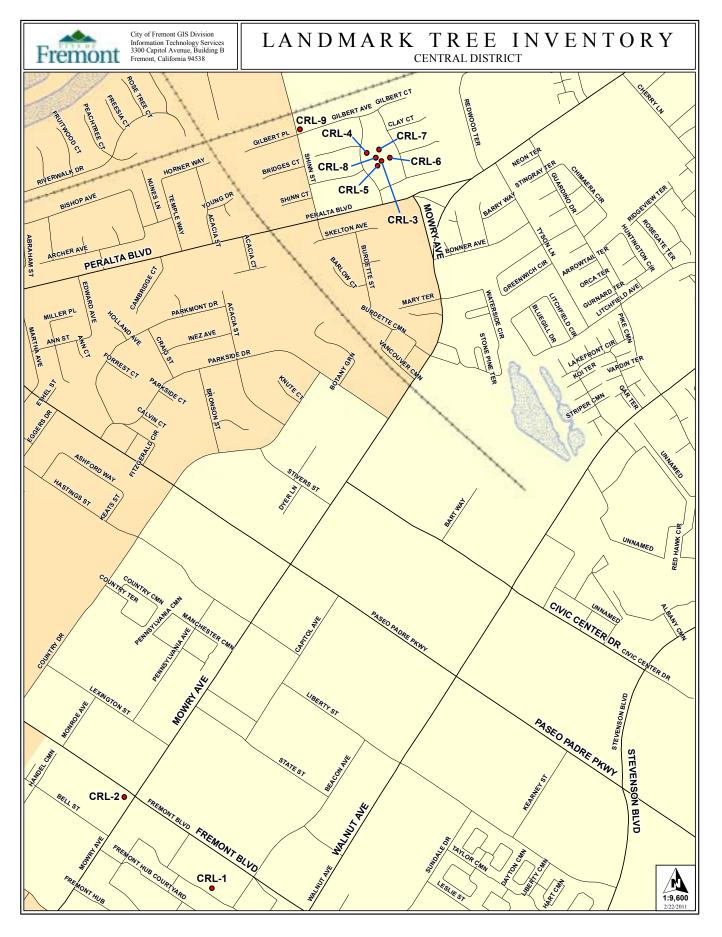
SPREAD: 45 ft. NATIVE TO: Caucasus region

DBH: 2 ft. 7 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

As of September 2010, this Copper Beech is the City's only landmark tree of this species and can be found at the Countrywood Apartments on Thornton Avenue and Coronado Drive. Due to its height, the Copper Beech is clearly visible from the street amongst the other trees in the area.

The Copper Beech is a deciduous tree that produces edible beech-nuts and ovular red and green leaves that turn a glowing yellow during the autumn season. <sup>13</sup>

## Landmark Trees of the Central District



## 39139 Fremont Hub Central District

# California Pepper Tree



Approximate location on map.



One of two landmark California Pepper Trees. This is distinguishable for its pedestrian walkway location.

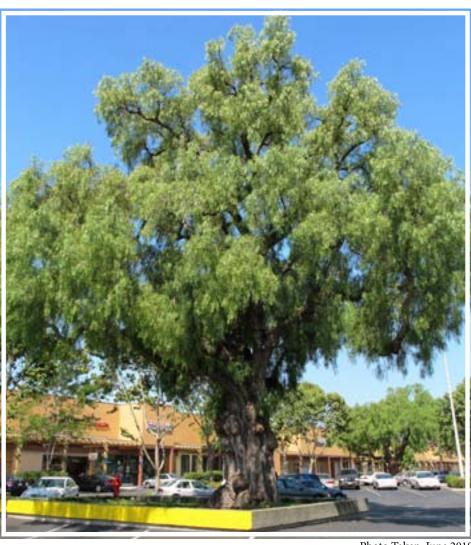


Photo Taken: June 2010

## CRL-1 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 37 ft. QUANTITY: 2

SPREAD: Average 45ft. NATIVE TO: South America

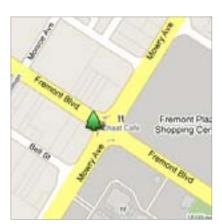
DBH: 6 ft. 5 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

There are two landmark California Pepper Trees located in the Fremont Hub Shopping Center near Williams Historical Park. As shown in the photograph above, one tree is located in the foreground with the second tree in the background.

The California Pepper Tree is an evergreen tree. In the beginning of summer, it produces flowers followed by many red berries, leading to the colloquial name "pepper tree." <sup>17</sup>

## 4025 Mowry Avenue Central District

# California sycamore



Approximate location on map.



Sycamore leaves.



Photo Taken: November 2010

## CRL-2 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

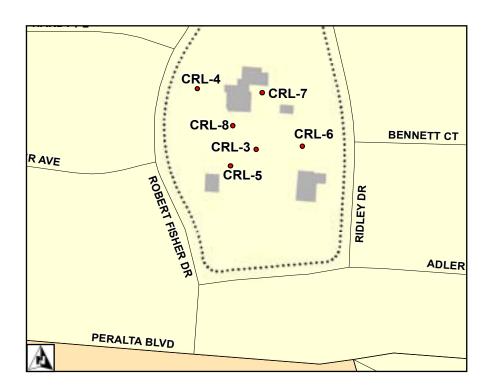
HEIGHT: 49 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 60 ft. NATIVE TO: California

DBH: 4 ft. 10.5 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This sycamore can be seen on the busy intersection of Mowry Avenue and Fremont Boulevard.

The California Sycamore, also known as the Western Sycamore and the California Plane Tree, is a deciduous tree native to California. They especially thrive along streams, foothills and the Coast Range. This tree has a sturdy trunk that divides into secondary branches and yellowish green, palmately lobed leaves.<sup>7</sup>



## Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum Introduction

#### 1251 Peralta Boulevard

The Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum is a remnant of Fremont's early pioneer days. The park contains a main house built in 1875-1876 with traditional Victorian architectural influences, two cottages, barns and outbuildings. These buildings supported the numerous functions of early pioneer life.

Shinn Park's history began with two of the area's earliest pioneers, John M. Horner and Elias W. Beard, who bought parcels of ex-Mission lands. These lands were sold to Captain William Sim in 1852, marking the beginning of the ranch. Captain Sim planted the first orchard in the Niles District and conducted the first fruit propagation experiments. He also built a cottage that was later home to three generations of the Shinn Family. <sup>24</sup>

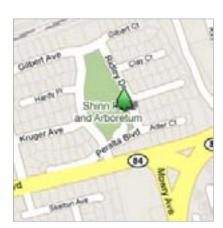
In 1856, 250 acres of Sim's property was purchased by San Franciscan Dr. Joseph Clark and was given to James and Lucy Shinn to manage and continue the experiments instigated by Capt. Sim. In 1860, the land was officially passed onto the Shinn family with the addition of more acreage until the ranch encompassed approximately 300 acres.

James Shinn and Dr. Clark imported rare trees and plants from around the world and soon operated one of the first nurseries in the state. In 1888, a San Francisco firm purchased the nursery lands and changed the business to accommodate fruit orchards.<sup>25</sup>

Today, the 4.5 acre Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum displays a wealth of trees, shrubs and flowers and serves as an outdoor museum for educational purposes and public and private events.

To read more about the Shinn family and the park, please refer to Appendix G.

## Cryptocarya rubra Chilean Bellota



Approximate location on map.



Vertical branching pattern and horizontal trunk lines.

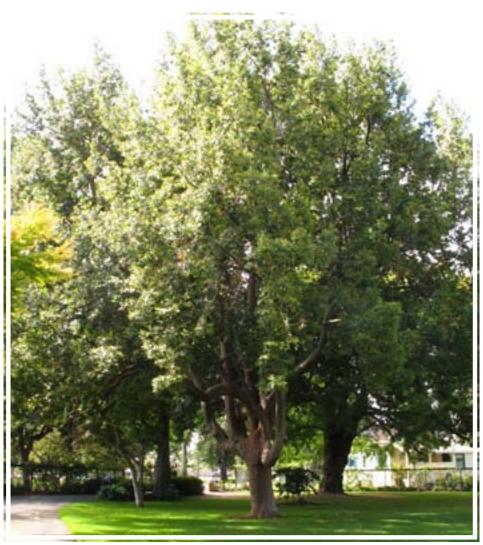


Photo Taken: August 2010

## CRL-3 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 50 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 64 ft. NATIVE TO: Chile

DBH: 2 ft. 8.5 in. LAST INVENTORIED: March 17, 1972

The Chilean Bellota was planted in 1876 by the Shinn family. It is located near the lankmark ginkgo tree and continues to thrive in a healthy state.

This tree is an evergreen tree native to Chile. Its unique bark features deep horizontal lines running throughout making it distinguishable among other trees. The Chilean Bellota grows to moderate height, and has shiny-green leaves with prominent veins.<sup>19</sup>



Approximate location on map.



Impressive above-ground root structure.



Photo Taken: August 2010

## CRL-4 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

HEIGHT: 45 ft. QUANTITY: 1

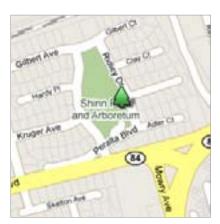
SPREAD: 64 ft. 5 in. NATIVE TO: Queensland, Australia

DBH: 7 ft. 7 in. LAST INVENTORIED: March 17, 1972

The Moreton Bay Fig can be found near the Shinn House at the Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum. It was planted in 1876 by the Shinn family. This tree makes an extraordinary impression to those who see it.

The landmark fig tree is an evergreen tree native to Queensland, Australia. It is a handsome tree characterized by its wide-spreading branches and large buttressed trunk.<sup>19</sup>.

## Ginkgo biloba Maidenhair Tree



Approximate location on map.



Fan-shaped leaves.

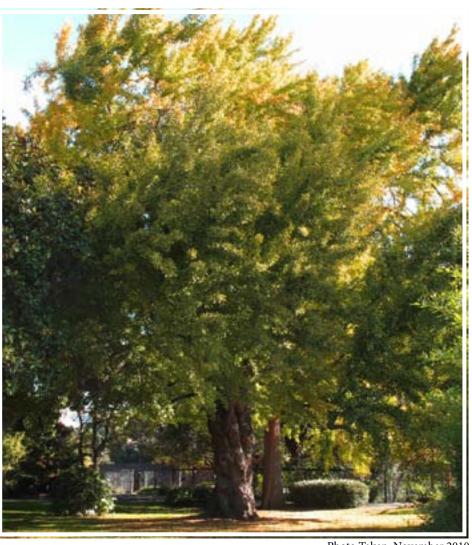


Photo Taken: November 2010

## CRL-5 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 45 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 55 ft. NATIVE TO: China

DBH: 4 ft. 1 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark Ginkgo tree was planted in 1876 by the Shinn family and is located near the landmark Chilean Bellota.

Ginkgos are coined the "living fossil" for being known as the oldest living tree specimen in the world, dating back to the Carboniferous age. It has fan-shaped leaves that turn a beautiful shade of golden yellow in the autumn season.<sup>18</sup>



Approximate location on map.



View of leaves ground-level.



Photo Taken: August 2010

## CRL-6 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: Average 45 ft. QUANTITY: 2

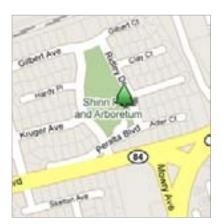
SPREAD: Average 25 ft. NATIVE TO: Chile

DBH: Average 4 ft. 11 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This pair of Chilean Wine Palms was planted in 1878 by the Shinn family and is located in the Japanese garden designed by Shig Nakamoto.

The Chilean Wine Palm, also known as Syrup Palm or Monkey Coconut Palm, has a massive trunk patterned with scars from fallen leaves. This palm is also popular for its sap and nuts which are converted into sugar and candy respectively.<sup>16</sup>

# Saucer Magnolia



Approximate location on map.



Broad, flat simple leaves with prominent veins.

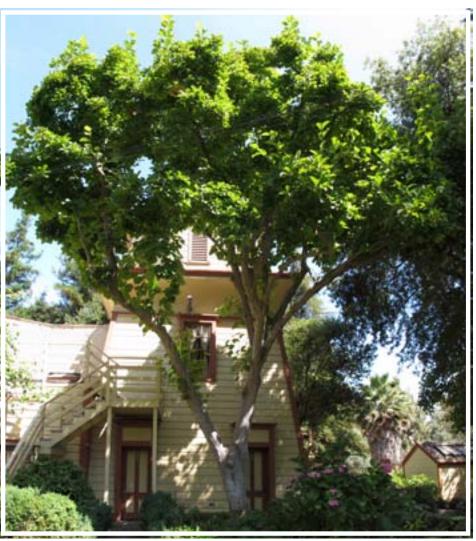


Photo Taken: August 2010

## CRL-7 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 35 ft. QUANTITY: 1

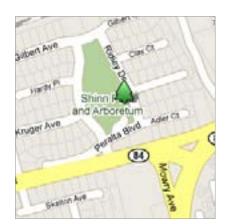
SPREAD: 25 ft. NATIVE TO: Hybrid of M. denudata & M. liliflora

DBH: 1 ft. 6 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The Saucer Magnolia is located to the right of the Victorian-style Shinn House.

It is a hybrid between *Magnolia denudata* (Yulan Magnolia) and *Magnolia liliflora* (Mulan Magnolia), orginally bred in 1820 by a retired French cavalry officer from Napolean's army. The Saucer Magnolia, often called Tulip Tree, produces dazzling white, pink and purple blossoms around March and April before foliage appears.<sup>5</sup>

## Dawn Redwood



Approximate location on map.



Rough bark texture.



Photo Taken: August 2010

## CRL-8 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 65 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 28 ft. NATIVE TO: China

DBH: 2 ft. 6 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The Dawn Redwood is a deciduous conifer native to China. It has soft, light-green, flat needles that appear in the spring and turn yellow-brown before dropping in autumn. This Dawn Redwood was planted in the Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum on Arbor Day in 1965. It was only 10 years old when it was enlisted as a landmark tree. 14



Approximate location on map.



Bark is used to produce cork products.



Photo Taken: July 2010

## CRL-9 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: Average 35 ft. QUANTITY: 2

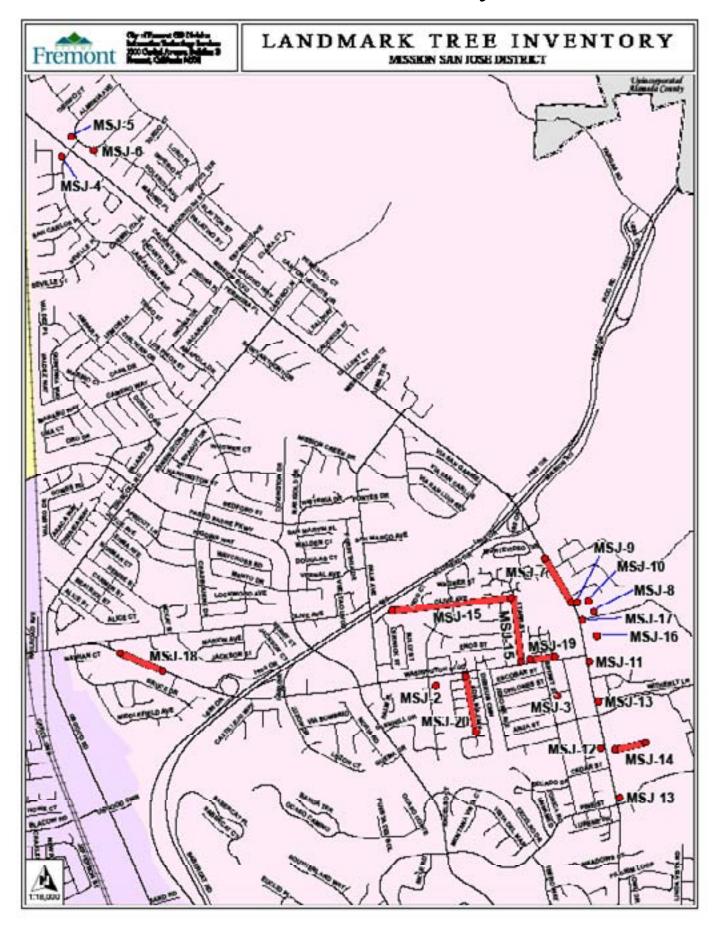
SPREAD: Average 62 ft. NATIVE TO: Western Mediterranean & North Africa

DBH: Average 3ft. 7 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

These landmark Cork Oaks are found near the train tracks on Shinn Street.

The Cork Oak is an evergreen tree native to the Western Mediterranean region, most commonly in Portugal, Spain and Algeria where extensive cork plantations may be found. The thick cork bark is cut from trees on an average of every twelve years to be used for wine bottle toppers and flooring, among other purposes.<sup>7</sup>

# Landmark Trees of the Mission San Jose District



## Platanus racemosa

## California Sycamore

## 20 Espada Court Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.



White bark and picturesque branching patterns.



Photo Taken: July 2010

## MSJ-1 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 75 ft. QUANTITY: 1

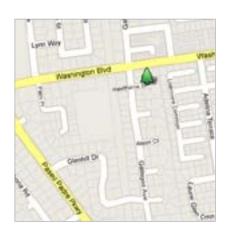
SPREAD: 75 ft. NATIVE TO: California foothills and coast

DBH: 4 ft. 10 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark Sycamore tree is located on a residential lot and is proudly owned by the residents. The tree is in good condition and has wide-spreading branches.

The California Sycamore, also known as the Western Sycamore and the California Plane Tree, is a deciduous tree native to California. It thrives along streams, foothills and the Coast Range. Its leaves are yellowish green and palmately lobed much like the leaves of a maple.<sup>7</sup>

## Gallegos Avenue/Hawthorne Drive Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.



Remnants of dead fronds.



Photo Taken: August 2010

## MSJ-2 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

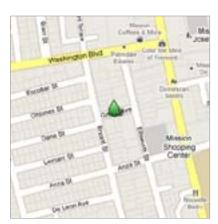
HEIGHT: Average 45 ft. QUANTITY: Group of 8

SPREAD: Average 10 ft. NATIVE TO: Mexico

DBH: Average 1 ft 2 in. LANDMARK DATE: June 07, 1991

These landmark Mexican Fan Palms are located in a residential neighborhood, where they provide height appeal to the area's relatively low skyline.

The Mexican Fan Palm is native to Mexico. It grows rapidly and has brilliant green foliage that forms a compact crown.<sup>19</sup>



Approximate location on map.



Fast growing deciduous tree. It has pinnately compound leaves, and long clusters of fragrant white flowers.<sup>17</sup>



Photo Taken: June 2010

#### MSJ-3 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

HEIGHT: 38 ft. QUANTITY: 1

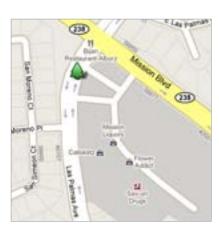
SPREAD: 45 ft. NATIVE TO: Eastern United States
DBH: 3 ft. 3.5 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The landmark Black Locust is located on a property that was originally owned by Antoine F. Pereira/Praria, who immigrated to the U.S. in 1885 from Azores, Portugal. He owned the parcel of what is now Grove Avenue. In 1889, a Portuguese farmer also from Azores, Frank Martin, acquired the property presently 246 Grove Avenue. The Queen Anne-style house was built by either Pereira or Martin. Following Martin's death, his son Frank Jr. took care of the property and family and operated a blacksmith shop. The property was eventually sold to Antone and Mary Abreu in 1923. Following Frank Jr.'s death, Mary sold the property in 1970.<sup>26</sup>

# Umbellularia californica

# California Bay

## 23 Las Palmas Avenue Misson San Jose District



Approximate location on map.



Smooth-margined leaves.



Photo Taken: August 2010

## MSJ-4 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

HEIGHT: 48 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 50 ft. NATIVE TO: California, Oregon Coast Range

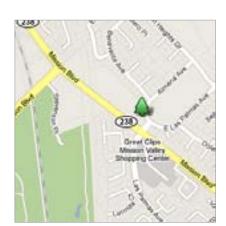
DBH: 4 ft. 8 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The California Bay is an evergreen tree native to California, the Oregon Coast Range, and loamy elevations of the Sierra Nevada Range. It can grow up to 75 feet in height and over 100 feet in crown width. The leaves are extremely aromatic and are often used for culinary purposes. The California Bay's wood is heavy and has beautifully figured grain for craft objects such as vases, trays, bowls and pins.<sup>19</sup>

## Schinus molle

# California Pepper Tree

## 39812 Mission Boulevard Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.



Pinnately compound leaves and clusters of berries.

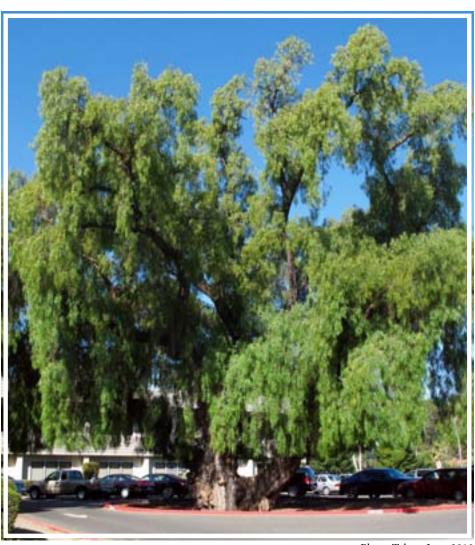


Photo Taken: June 2010

## MSJ-5 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

HEIGHT: 50 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 78 ft. NATIVE TO: South America

DBH: 9 ft. 9 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark tree is located in a parking lot and bordered by a planting strip.

The California Pepper is an evergreen tree native to South America. It was brought to California by Spanish padres during the Missionary period. In the early summer, flowers appear followed by red berries in great quantities, leading to the colloquial name "Pepper-tree." <sup>17</sup>



Approximate location on map.



Smooth-margined leaves and olives.



Photo Taken: August 2010

## MSJ-6 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

HEIGHT: Average 50 ft. QUANTITY: Group of 8

SPREAD: Average 35

NATIVE TO: Mediterranean region

DBH: Average 4 ft. 3 in.

LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This neighborhood in the Mission San Jose district is home to a group of 8 landmark Olive trees. As of August 2010, they are among the tallest Olive trees found in Fremont.

Olives are broadleaf evergreens native to the Mediterranean region where they can live to be 1000 years old. They were brought from the Mediterranean to the Mission gardens by Franciscan fathers for oil and ornamental use.<sup>14</sup>



Approximate location on map.



Canopy structure.



Photo Taken: June 2010

## MSJ-7 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

HEIGHT: 50-85' QUANTITY: Row of 44

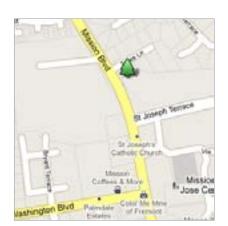
SPREAD: Average 9 ft. NATIVE TO: Mexico

DBH: 2 ft 1 in. - 2 ft. 6 in. LANDMARK DATE: June 07, 1991

This row of fan palms was planted along a sidewalk strip near the Mission San Jose as part of the Palmdale landscape design. These palms are listed as one of the City's Landscape Primary Historic Resources, which is a collection of the City's historical landmarks.<sup>27</sup> Other Primary Historic Resources include sites, buildings and natural features.

The Mexican Fan Palm grows rapidly and has brilliant green foliage that forms a compact crown.<sup>19</sup>

## Avocado Tree



Approximate location on map.



Glossy, smooth-margined leaves.



Photo Taken: November 2010

## MSJ-8 TREE INFORMATION/November 2010

HEIGHT: 40 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 78 ft. NATIVE TO: Central America

DBH: 7ft. 10 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 28, 2006

The only landmark Avacado Tree, as of November 2010, is located on the St. Joesph Catholic Church property near the landmark palms and sycamores. This tree has a low branching pattern, a large spreading crown, and a boastful DBH.

The Persea americana is a broadleaf evergreen tree. It is native to Central America but is now cultivated in various regions of the world, particularly the tropics and subtropics. Archaeologists have discovered that avocados were cultivated in Central America as early as 7000 years ago.<sup>30</sup>

## Phoenix canariensis

## Canary Island Date Palm

## 43148 Mission Boulevard Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.



View from St. Joseph's Terrace.



Photo Taken: August 2010

## MSJ-9 TREE INFORMATION/August 2010

HEIGHT: 30-40 ft. QUANTITY: Two Rows of 66

SPREAD: Average 27 ft. NATIVE TO: Canary Islands

DBH: 2 ft 2 in- 3 ft 6 in. LANDMARK DATE: June 07, 1991

There are approximately sixty-six palms aligned in two rows along Mission Creek. The bases of these Canary Island Date Palms are infested with ivy and poison oak. These palms are listed as one of the City's Landscape Primary Historic Resources, which is a collection of the City's historical landmarks.<sup>27</sup>

The Canary Island Date Palm was to have been brought by the missionary fathers to California.<sup>14</sup>

## Platanus racemosa

## California sycamore

## 43148 Mission Boulevard Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.



Palmately-lobed leaves.



Photo Taken: September 2010

## MSJ-10 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

HEIGHT: Average 55' QUANITY: 3

SPREAD: Average 65 ft. NATIVE TO: California

DBH: 3 ft. 7 in., 2 ft, 8 in., unknown LANDMARK DATE: March 28, 2006

These three California Sycamores are engulfed ivy and poision oak, causing some of their branches to decline. They are located near the landmark rows of Canary Island Date Palms.

The California Sycamore, also known as the Western Sycamore and the California Plane Tree, is a deciduous tree. They thrive along streams, foothills and the Coast Range.<sup>7</sup>

## Phoenix canariensis

# Canary Island Date Palm

## 43314 Mission Boulevard Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.



Canopy structure.



Photo Taken: August 2010

## MSJ-11 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 35-40 ft. QUANTITY: 5

SPREAD: Average 25 ft. NATIVE TO: Canary Islands

DBH: Average 2 ft. 6 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

There are three Canary Island Date Palms in front of Mission San Jose Museum and two in the adjacent Mission San Jose Bicentennial Park.

The Canary Island Date Palm is a native of the Canary Islands. It was said that they were brought to California by the missionary fathers.  $^{14}$ 

## Deodar Cedar



Approximate location on map.



Short needle-like leaves.

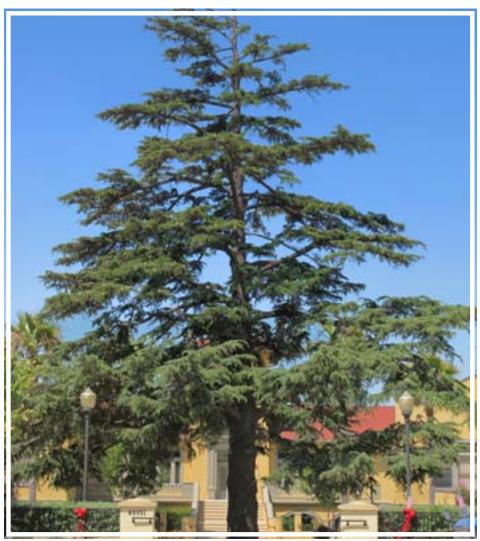


Photo Taken: June 2010

#### MSJ-12 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 58 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 60 ft. NATIVE TO: Himalayas

DBH: 3 ft 8 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This Deodar Cedar is the only one of its species that is a landmark tree in the Mission San Jose District, as of September 2010. It was planted in the 1930s and is located adjacent to a building that used was the City of Fremont's first City Hall. The tree is the focal point of a plaza's courtyard and provides an abundance of shade to most of the surrounding buildings. It is bordered by a low wall of shrubs that encircles the base of the tree to prevent vandalism. This Deodar Cedar is in a healthy state and provides aesthetic and environmental value to its surroundings.

## Olea europaea **Olive**



Approximate location on map.



Dark-green leaves with a light-green under-side.

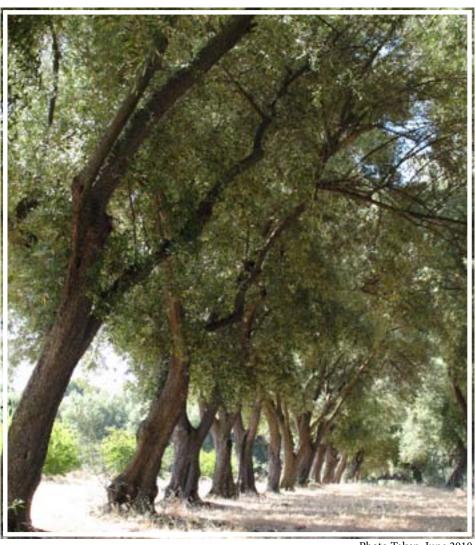


Photo Taken: June 2010

## MSJ-13 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 25-35 ft. QUANTITY: Two Rows of Approximately 147

SPREAD: Average 35 ft.

NATIVE TO: Mediterranean region

DBH: Average 1 ft 8 in.

LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

There are approximately 147 landmark Olives at this location. These Olives were planted from the old Mission grounds to the Old Irvington train station.

Olives are broadleaf evergreen trees native to the Mediterranean region where they can live to be over 1000 years old. They were brought to Mission gardens by Franciscan fathers for oil and ornamental-use.<sup>14</sup>

# Olea europaea **Olive**



Approximate location on map.



Base of an Olive tree.



Photo Taken: July 2010

## MSJ-14 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 20-30 ft. QUANTITY: Approximately 50 in 1-2 Rows

SPREAD: Average 35 ft.

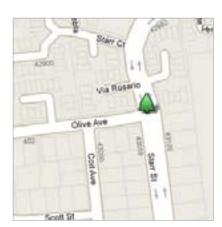
NATIVE TO: Mediterranean region

DBH: Average 2 ft.

LANDMARK DATE: June 07, 1991

These landmark Olive trees are located on the Ohlone campus and are planted in two rows. The Ohlone College grounds were once the Linda Vista Vineyards and the Linda Vista Park, and it is likely that these olives were planted as part of those properties. These olives are listed as one of the City's Landscape Primary Historic Resources, which is a collection of the City's historical landmarks.<sup>27</sup> Olives are broadleaf evergreen trees, and were brought to mission gardens by Franciscan fathers for oil and ornamental-use.<sup>14</sup>

## Starr Street & Olive Avenue Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.



Olives in planter median located in residential neighborhood,



Photo Taken: July 2010

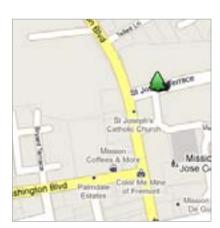
## MSJ-15 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: Average 18 ft. QUANTITY: Numerous, on Planter Strips

SPREAD: Average 27 ft. NATIVE TO: Mediterranean region DBH: Average 1ft. 7.5 in. LANDMARK DATE: June 07, 1991

These landmark Olives are remnants of what used be the Palmdale Estate. They create a stunning median along the length of Olive Avenue and Starr Street. These palms are listed as one of the City's Landscape Primary Historic Resources, which is a collection of the City's historical landmarks.<sup>23</sup>

Olives are broadleaf evergreen trees whose character develop with age as the trunks become gnarled and twisted.  $^{14}$ 



Approximate location on map.



Lanceolate leaves; distinctive trunk texture.



Photo Taken: September 2010

#### MSJ-16 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

HEIGHT: Average 15 ft. QUANTITY: Rows and Groupings of 105

SPREAD: Average 22 ft. NATIVE TO: South America

DBH: Average 2 ft 4 in. LANDMARK DATE: June 07, 1991

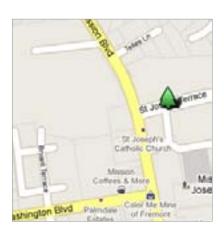
There are 105 landmark Olive trees throughout St. Joseph's Terrace and School and Dominican Covent Grounds. They were planted in scattered rows throughout the property and were believed to be identical to the variety brought from Spain during the eighteenth century.<sup>29</sup>

Olives are broadleaf evergreen trees, and are able to live up to 1000 years old in the Mediterranean region. The Olive tree's character develops with age as the trunks become gnarled and twisted.<sup>14</sup>

## Phoenix canariensis

# Canary Island Date Palm

## St. Joseph Terrace Mission San Jose District



Approximate location on map.



Eastern view of the Canary Island Date Palm row.



Photo Taken: August 2010

#### MSJ-17 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

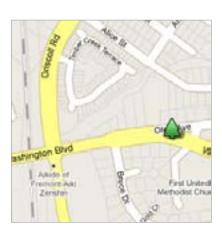
HEIGHT: Average 45 ft. QUANTITY: Row of 22

SPREAD: Average 25 ft. NATIVE TO: Canary Island

DBH: Average 2 ft 2 in. LANDMARK DATE: June 07, 1991

There is a row of 22 palms under landmark status on the St. Joseph's Church property. The Nativr Sons of the Golden West, in 1915 and 1950, saved the surviving portion of the Mission wing and converted it into a museum.

The Canary Island Date Palm is a native of the Canary Islands and were brought to California by the missionary fathers. <sup>14</sup>



Approximate location on map.



Leaves and canopy structure.



Photo Taken: August 2010

#### MSJ-18 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

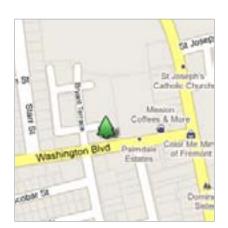
HEIGHT: 40-90 ft. QUANTITY: Row of 51

SPREAD: Average 10 ft. NATIVE TO: Mexico

DBH: Average 1 ft. 11 in. LANDMARK DATE: June 07, 1991

A row of towering landmark Mexican Fan Palms are located on the street median along Washington Boulevard and Olive Avenue. These palms were originally planted as part of the Palmdate Estate and were later transplanted at this street median. These palms are listed as one of the City's Landscape Primary Historic Resources, which is a collection of the City's historical landmarks. <sup>23</sup> The Mexican Fan Palm grows rapidly and has brilliant green foliage that forms a compact crown. <sup>19</sup>

# California Pepper Tree



Approximate location on map.



Trunk detail close-up.



Photo Taken: September 2010

#### MSJ-19 TREE INFORMATION/September 2010

HEIGHT: Average 25 ft. QUANTITY: Row of 8

SPREAD: Average 40 ft. NATIVE TO: Peruvian Andes in South America

DBH: Average 3 ft. 11 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

A row of these landmark trees are located near the entrance of Palmdale Estates, which was originally part of the Old San Jose Mission garden.

The California Pepper is an evergreen tree. It was brought to California by Spanish padres during the Missionary period. In the beginning of summer, flowers appear followed by red berries in great quantities, leading to the colloquial name "Pepper-tree." <sup>17</sup>



Approximate location on map.



Row of palms along sidewalk.



Photo Taken: August 2010

#### MSJ-20 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: 55-65 ft.(P), 25-30 ft.(W) QUANTITY: Multiple in Two Rows

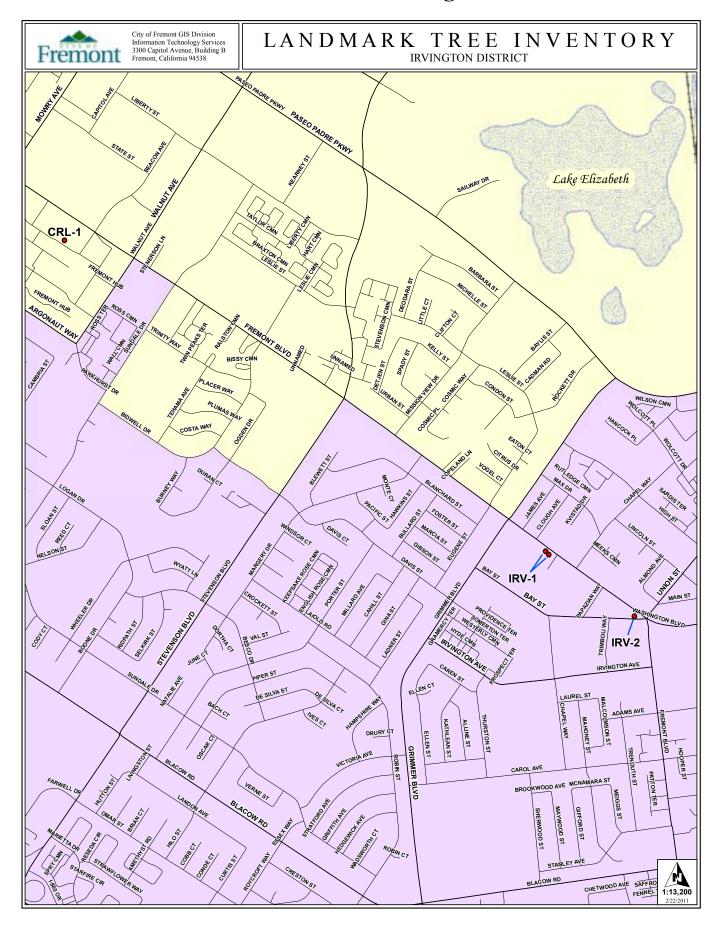
SPREAD: Average 25(P) ft, 9 ft.(W) NATIVE TO: Canary Island(P), Mexico(W)

DBH: 2 ft 1 in.(P), 1 ft 7 in. (W) LANDMARK DATE: June 07, 1991

These palms were originally planted for the entrance into the old orphanage, "Saint Mary's of the Palms." They are listed as one of the City's Landscape Primary Historic Resources, which is a collection of the City's historical landmarks.<sup>23</sup>

The Canary Island Date Palm was said they were brought to California by the missionary fathers. <sup>14</sup> The Mexican Fan Palm grows rapidly and has brilliant green foliage that forms a compact crown. <sup>19</sup>

# Landmark Trees of the Irvington District



# Southern Magnolia



Approximate location on map.



One of the two landmark Southern Magnolias.

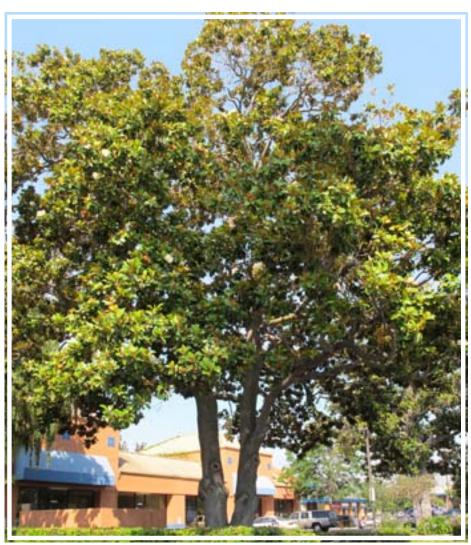


Photo Taken: June 2010

#### IRV-1 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: Average 35.5 ft. QUANTITY: 2

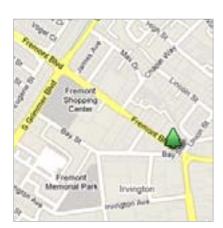
SPREAD: Average 40 ft. NATIVE TO: Southeastern United States

DBH: Average 3 ft LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

These Southern Magnolias are located along Fremont Boulevard in the Fremont Shopping Center. Before the current development, there was a drive-through diary located in-between these two landmark trees.

The Southern Magnolia is a broadleaf evergreen tree. It has large lustrous green leaves with a deep rust-brown underside. It also produces large waxy-white colored flowers that grow up to 8 to 10 inches across composed of 6 cup-shaped petals, which emerge throughout summer and fall.<sup>5</sup>

### **Incense Cedar**



Approximate location on map.



Bark and branch structure.

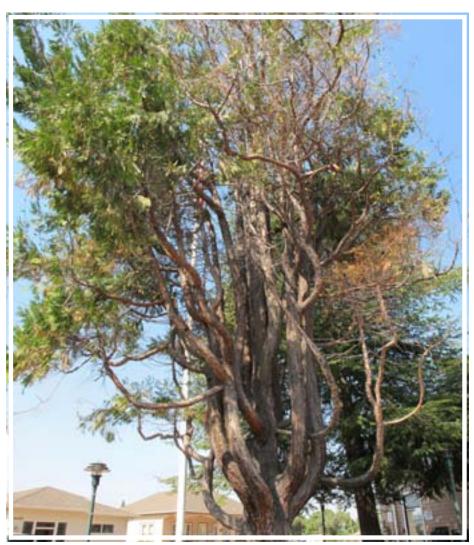


Photo Taken: June 2010

#### IRV-2 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

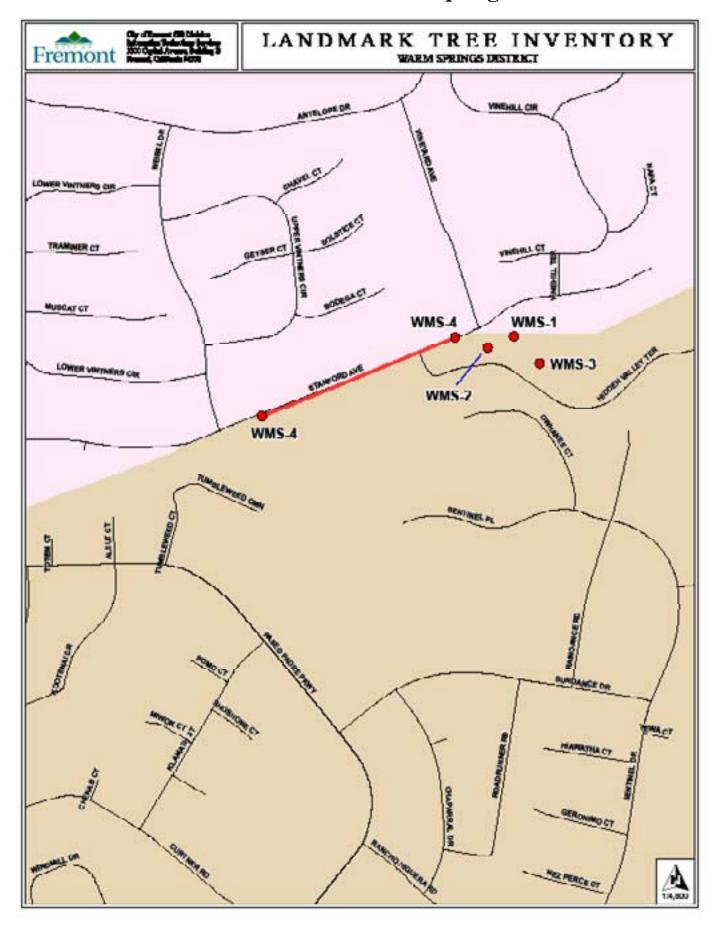
HEIGHT: 50 ft. QUANTITY: 1

SPREAD: 33 ft. NATIVE TO: Oregon, California and Nevada

DBH: 2 ft. 9 in. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

This landmark Incense Cedar is located in the Irvington Plaza Park at the historic "five corners" intersection. The park was dedicated to the City on August 12, 1958 by the Mission Peak Lodge #114 Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Though the tree appears unhealthy, Incense Cedars can live up to 600 years old under favorable conditions.<sup>5</sup> The tree is situated near Fremont's oldest commercial buildings, the earliest constructed in 1876.<sup>31</sup> Together, these historical landmark buildings are a remnant of the original downtown and serve as examples of Fremont's early commercial development.

# Landmark Trees of the Warm Springs District





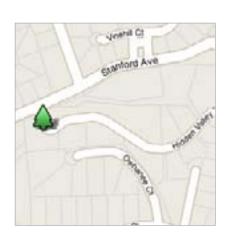
Grouping of trees on Hidden Valley Terrace.

## Stanford Avenue and Hidden Valley Terrace Introduction

The Warm Springs District, though commonly known for its industrial companies and residential neighborhoods, is home to some of the City's most recognizable historical landmarks such as the Leland Stanford Winery, Mission Peak, and numerous landmark trees.

Stanford Avenue was named after the Leland Stanford Winery, where remnants of the winery still exist today. It is also home to a row of majestically towering Blue Gums that create an impressive entry to the Mission Peak trail head.

Along Stanford Avenue, beyond the gates of Hidden Valley Terrace, are landmark trees too numerous to identify. Records from the previous Landmark Trees publication show the listing of three species of trees- Coast Live Oaks, Olives, and California Sycamores. These trees are located along the Aqua Caliente Creek, part of the Laguna Creek Watershed system which drains into the bay. The creek's steep terrain and abundance of trees and shrubs complicates the documentation of the landmark trees and also deters safe accessibility. As a result, these landmark trees have been grouped under one address and will not be made accessible to those who do not already have access to the community.



Approximate location on map.



Cluster of Olives.



Photo Taken: October 2010

#### WMS-1 TREE INFORMATION/October 2010

HEIGHT: Average 31 ft. QUANTITY: Multiple in Row

SPREAD: Varies

NATIVE TO: Mediterranean region

DBH: Average 1 ft. 6 inches

LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

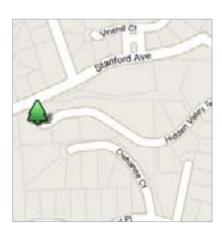
The landmark Olives are located above the banks of the Aqua Caliente Creek.

Olives are broadleaf evergreen trees native to the Mediterranean region where they can live to be 1000 years old. They were brought from the Mediterranean to Mission gardens by Franciscan fathers for oil and ornamental use.<sup>14</sup>

# Platanus racemosa

# California Sycamore

## Hidden Valley Terrace Warm Springs District



Approximate location on map.



Trunk and branch detail; located on bank slope.



Photo Taken: October 2010

#### WMS-2 TREE INFORMATION/October 2010

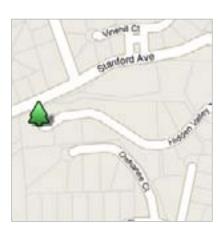
HEIGHT: Average 58 ft. QUANTITY: Multiple
SPREAD: Varies NATIVE TO: California

DBH: Varies LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

These landmark trees located in Hidden Valley Terrace can be easily spotted by their distinct maple-like foliage and majestic canopies.

The California Sycamore is a deciduous tree native to California. They thrive along streams, foothills and the Coast Range. The California Sycamore has a sturdy trunk that divides into secondary branches and yellowish green, palmately lobed leaves.<sup>7</sup>

# Quercus agrifolia Coast Live Oak



Approximate location on map.



Branching pattern.

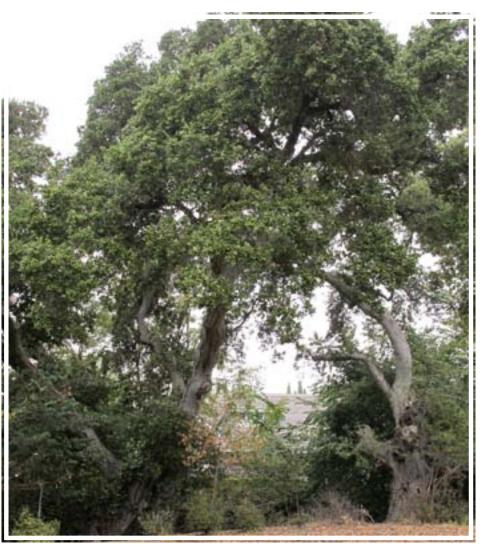


Photo Taken: October 2010

#### WMS-3 TREE INFORMATION/October 2010

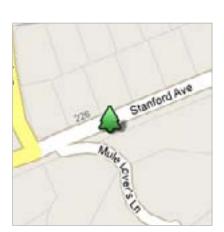
HEIGHT: Average 52 ft. QUANTITY: Multiple

SPREAD: Varies NATIVE TO: California coast

DBH: Average 4 ft. LANDMARK DATE: March 17, 1972

The Coast Live Oaks are located throughout Hidden Valley Terrace along the banks of the Agua Caliente Creek. They are hidden amongst other landmark trees and heavy brush.

The Coast Live Oak is a broadleaf evergreen tree native to the California coastal ranges. It is known for its highly picturesque silhouette, assuming many artistic shapes. The trunk is often divided at ground level. It has semi-glossy, dark green leaves with spiny margins.<sup>7</sup>



Approximate location on map.



Peeling bark detail.

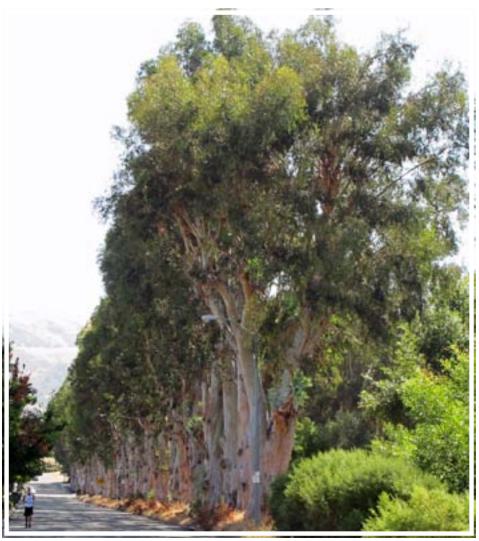


Photo Taken: June 2010

#### WMS-4 TREE INFORMATION/July 2010

HEIGHT: Average 70 ft. QUANTITY: Multiple in Row

SPREAD: 50 ft. NATIVE TO: Australia

DBH: Largest 8 ft. 3 in. LAST INVENTORIED: March 17, 1972

These landmark Eucalyptus trees are located along Stanford Avenue above the banks of the Aqua Caliente Creek. The Blue Gums' towering height and unique trunks create a breathtaking entry way to Mission Peak, and are often seen being photographed by passersby.

The Blue gum a broadleaf evergreen tree known to be among one of the fastest growing trees in the world. <sup>13</sup>

# Appendix

# Table of Contents

Appendix A.	City Council Resolutions List	84
Appendix B.	1966 Tree Preservation Ordinance	85
Appendix C.	Top 10 Tallest Landmark Trees	86
Appendix D.	Top 10 Most Unique Trees	86
Appendix E.	Landmark Trees Memorial List	87
Appendix F.	The California Nursery Company	88
Appendix G.	Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum	90
Appendix H.	Listing of Landmark Trees by Botanical Name	92
Appendix I.	Bibliography and Credits	94

## City Council Resolutions Regarding Landmark Trees

#### May 1966

The first tree preservation ordinance was adopted by City Council in sponsorship with the City Beautiful Committee. This ordinance provided the criteria for the listing of landmark trees.

#### May 16, 1972 – Resolution no. 3027

The first sixty landmark trees were adopted by City Council. In 1973, the Landmark Trees of the City Fremont publication was published and was available to the public.

#### June 07, 1991

Nine trees were listed as the City of Fremont's Primary Historic Resources under resource type category titled "Landscape." These trees are primarily found in the Mission San Jose District.

#### March 28, 2006

The St. Joseph Church Tree Report prepared by HortScience, INC. stated that the City proposed two species of tree for landmark status.

#### Current Tree Preservation Ordinance No. 2481 (FMC 4-5112)

The ordinance provides the criteria for the designation and listing of landmark trees.

# 1966 Tree Preservation Ordinance Criteria for Establishing Landmark Trees

The Fremont City Beautiful Committee selected the landmark trees for the 1973 publication based on the following criteria listed below. Since then, several changes made have been made to the City of Fremont's Tree Preservation Ordinance allowing a tree to be designated under landmark status.

Requirements used for the designation of landmark trees in 1966:

- a. Historical significance
- b. Trunk diameter of 16 inches or more measured at 4.5 feet above natural grade.
- c. California nativity or exceptional adaptability to California
- d. Inclusion within an interdependent stand of trees
- e. Visual accessibility and desirability of location.
- f. Present condition and state of health indicating a high chance for survival.
- g. Horticultural or arboricultural interest especially in regard to skyline effect.
- h. Permanence of location with minimal possibility of future removal due to land development.

# Appendix C.

# **Top 10 Tallest Landmark Trees**

Bunya Bunya - Araucaria bidwillii	17
Canary Island Pine - Pinus canariensis	22
Norfolk Island Pine - Araucaria heterophylla	24
Coast Redwood - Sequoia sempervirens	34
Deodar Cedar- Cedrus deodara	35
Dawn Redwood - Metasequoia glyptostroboides	49
California Sycamore - Platanus racemosa	52
Mexican Fan Palm - Washingtonia robusta	58
Mexican Fan Palm - Washingtonia robusta	69
Blue Gum - Eucalyptus globulus	80

## Appendix D.

# Top 10 Most Unique Trees by Character and Form

Bottle Tree - Brachychiton rupestris	18
Prickly Paperbark - Melaleuca styphelioides	21
Cork Oak- Quercus suber	23
California Pepper Tree - Schinus molle	32
Chilean Bellota - Cryptocarya rubrum	44
Moreton Bay Fig - Ficus macrophylla	45
Chilean Wine Palm - <i>Jubaea chilensis</i>	47
Canary Island Date Palm- Phoenix canariensis	62
Cedrus deodara - Deodar Cedar	63
Olive - Olea europaea	64

## Landmark Trees Memorial List

These trees are derived from the 1973 Landmark Trees publication. During tree surveys conducted in 2010, it is concluded that these trees are no longer existing.

#### **NILES**

*Acer saccharum	Silver Maple	331 I Street (1 remaining)
*Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree	37112 Second Street (1 remaining)
Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	841 Rancho Arroyo Parkway
Abies cephalonica	Greek Fir	California Nursery Company
Eucalptus globulus	Blue Gum	California Nursery Company
Fagus sylvatica 'purpurea'	Copper Beech	California Nursery Company
Picea pugens 'glauca'	Colorado Blue Spruce	California Nursery Company
Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese cryptomeria	California Nursery Company
Acer davidii	David's Maple	California Nursery Company
Eucalyptus globulus	Blue Gum	California Nursery Company
Platanus racemosa	California sycamore	101 Niles Canyon Boulevard
Albizzia julibrissin	Silk Tree	36696 Niles Boulevard
Picea pugens 'glauca'	Picea pugens 'glauca'	38848 Cherry Lane
Ceratonia siliqua	Carob	160 J Street on Second Street
Pinus picea	Italian Stone Pine	Niles Boulevard at H St
Ulmus americana	American Elm	38416 Mission Boulevard
Jubaea chilensis	Wine Palm	37899 Third Street
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood Acacia	37929 Third Street
Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	37891 Second Street
Ilex aquifolium	English Holly	Shinn Park
Acer palmatum dissectum		
atropurpureum	Red Laceleaf Japanese Maple	Shinn Park

#### CENTERVILLE

Pinus picea	Italian Stone Pine	36025 Fremont Boulevard
Eucalyptus ficifolia	Red Flower Gum	3881 Decoto Road
Cedrus deodara	Deodar Cedar	4525 Bartolo Terrace
Maidenhair Tree	Ginkgo biloba	next to Deodar Cedar
Ficus macrophylla	Moreton Bay Fig	north of 4549 Coronado Drive
Ceratonia siliqua	Carob	38048 Glenmoor Drive
Libocedrus decurrens	Incense Cedar	38246 Fremont Boulevard
Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	2615 Peralta Boulevard

#### MISSION SAN JOSE

Washingtonia filifera	California Fan Palm	43300 Mission Boulevard
Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	43551 Mission Boulevard
Juglans hindsi	California Black Walnut	39925 Mission Boulevard

#### WARM SPRINGS

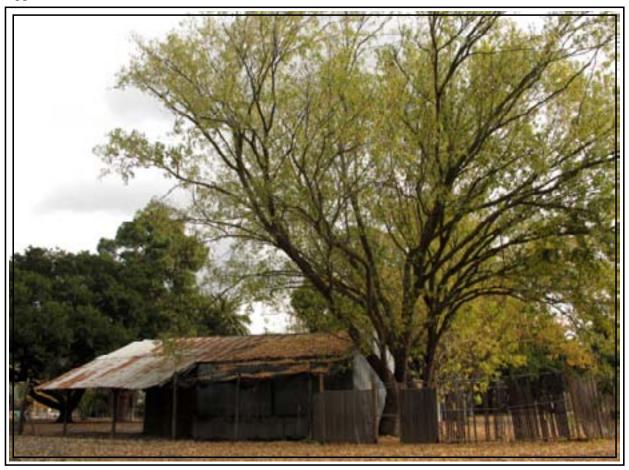
Sequoia sempervirens	Coast Redwood	47112 Warm Springs Boulevard
Grevillea robusta	Silk Oak	47221 Warm Springs Boulevard

#### **IRVINGTON**

101011		
Eucalptus globulus	Blue Gum	3573 Union Street
Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine	41152 Fremont Boulevard
Araucaria bidwillii	Bunyabunya	41668 Fremont Boulevard
Casuarina cunninghamiana	Beefwood	39454 Fremont Boulevard
Albizzia julibrissin	Silk Tree	5063 Brett Court
Aesculus californica	California Buckeye	Williams Historical Park
Chamaerops humilis	Mediterranean Fan Palm	Fremont Hub
*Libocedrus decurrens	Incense Cedar	Irvington Plaza Park (1 remaining

Irvington Plaza Park (1 remaining)

<sup>\*</sup>Trees that have been reduced in quantity due to disease, decay, removal, etc.



## The California Nursery Company

The California Nursery Company was once a grand nursery operation that brought notable presence to the East Bay and was "significantly associated with the evolution of the nursery industry on a statewide level." <sup>10</sup>

The California Nursery Company's history dates back to Jose de Jesus Vallejo (1797-1882) who served as the administrator of the old Mission San Jose and military commander of San Jose. He owned Rancho Arroyo de la Alameda which comprised 17,705 acres of land spreading west of Alameda Creek. Vallejo's property included a mill that gave name to a town called Vallejo Mills, later re-named Niles when the railroad was established in 1869. J.J. Vallejo sold a third of his land but was still able to retain title to his property after surviving extensive development in the region in the 1850s. However, on July 1862, he was forced to give up about 11,000 acres of his land due to legal debts to Jonas G. Clark, a San Francisco merchant and real estate speculator. J.J. Vallejo's rancho property was formed into the present-day Niles District of Fremont and the majority of Union City. 9

On November 10, 1884, Jonas G. Clark sold 463.38 acres of land to John Rock, the founder of the California Nursery Company in 1865. Under the ownership of John Rock, the nursery "be-

came a great experimental farm, where all varieties of plants, secured from various countries, were tested and those suited to the climate and soil conditions of California were distributed throughout the state." In 1893, the California Nursery Company took first prize at the Columbian Exposition for its exhibit of roses, and furnished Golden Gate Park with about 600 deciduous trees and shrubs in that same year. The nursery's land was divided into acres that served different purposes such as the cultivation of over 600 varieties of roses, experimental efforts, and for ornamental plants and trees. Its immense stock of plants drew attention from the Washington Press, where in 1898, the nursery was commented on having the most variety of trees, plants, shrubs, flowers, etc, "than at any other [nursery] in the United States."

After the ownership of John Rock, the nursery was sold to William J. Landers on August 17, 1899. John Rock continued to serve as the manager until his death in August 1904 when William V. Eberly took over the position. Under Lander's ownership, the nursery was commissioned to supply palm trees for the "Avenue of Palms" at the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco. In 1917, Landers sold the nursery to the George C. Roeding Company.9

The Roeding Family was well-known for their nursery businesses in Fresno, Modesto and Sacramento. When George C. Roeding Sr. acquired the California Nursery Company, it became the headquarters for the wholesale of fruit and ornamental trees. In 1928, George Jr. became the owner following his father's death. He opted to shift the business to the retail production of roses and bulbs. From 1939-1940, The California Nursery Company provided plants for the Golden Gate Park International Exposition on Treasure Island. The nursery prospered from demands for fruit trees in residential orchards and wartime properties to garden supply and landscape services until its bankruptcy in 1968.9

The California Nursery covered 463 acres of land when it was established in 1884. Due to residential and industrial development, the nursery presently covers 20.1 acres under the ownership of the City of Fremont. The grounds were leased to Mission Adobe Nursery for retail business and Naka Nursery for wholesale business. Many of the buildings that were built during its heyday, such as the Vallejo Adobe(1842), Tankhouse remnant(1890), Office Building(1907), President's House(1907), and Garden Store(1932), still exist on the historical nursery grounds. Presently, the California Nursery is home to nine of the City'shistorical landmark trees.



### **Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum**

The Shinn Historical Park and Arboretum is a remnant of Fremont's early pioneer, which presently includes a main house two cottages, several barns and outbuildings.

Shinn Park's history began with two of the area's earliest pioneers, John M. Horner and Elias W. Beard who bought parcels of ex-Mission lands. These lands were sold to Captain William Sim in 1852, marking the establishment of the ranch. Captain Sim planted the first orchard in the Niles District and conducted the first fruit propagation experiments. He also built a cottage that was later home to three generations of the Shinn Family.<sup>24</sup>

In 1856, 250 acres of Sim's property was purchased by San Franciscan Dr. Joseph Clark and was later given to James and Lucy Shinn to manage and continue the experiments instigated by Capt. Sim. In 1860, the land was officially passed onto the Shinn family with the addition of more acreage until the ranch encompassed approximately 300 acres.<sup>24</sup>

James Shinn and Dr. Clark imported rare trees and plants from around the world and soon operated one of the first nurseries in the state. In 1888, a San Francisco firm purchased the nursery lands and changed the business to accommodate fruit orchards.<sup>24</sup>

The Shinn family was known not only for their nursery and fruit orchards but for many other notable accomplishments.

James Shinn operated one of California's first gravel operations along Alameda Creek, which supplied gravel for road beds used by the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Charles Shinn, the eldest, took interest in agriculture and horticulture. He graduated from Johns Hopkins with an AB in 1884. He was an accomplished journalist and an Inspector for Experiment of the University of California; he worked with Theodore Roosevelt as a member of the National Forest Commission to establish the National Forest system; and he was appointed Head Ranger in the Forest Reserve, the U.S. Government Supervisor of the Madera Reserve, and the first supervisor of the Sierra National Forest in 1905.

Milicent Shinn, like her brother Charles, was also an accomplished journalist. In 1898, she was the first woman to receive a doctorate degree, magna cum laude from the University of California, and helped organize the university's California Alumnae Association. She wrote numerous articles, papers, essays, poems and sketches on child development and genetic psychology, and advocated for women's rights. Milicent Shinn died at the age of 82 as one of California's most distinguished women.<sup>25</sup>

Joseph Clark Shinn managed the ranch after his father became ill, and in 1905, he married Florence Mayhew. Under Joseph's management, the sand and gravel business flourished, providing materials for development in the bay area such as the amphitheater at the University of California, and for the redevelopment of San Francisco after the 1906 earthquake. He was known for his horticulture expertise and leadership in establishing the local high school system. Joseph also served as the president of the Niles Improvement Club, a trustee of the Niles Library Association, a trustee for the Niles Congregational Church, and held positions in the Alameda County Water District.<sup>25</sup>

Florence Mayhew Shinn attended the University of California, and like her husband, played an important role in the community's development. She was one of the founders of the Washington Township Historical Society; a member of the Toyon Branch of Children's Hospital; an active member and worker of the Country Club of Washington Township; and she also belonged to the Sierra Club, the California Historical Society and the English Speaking Union. <sup>25</sup>

From 1912 to the 1940s, portions of the Shinn ranch were sold for the development of a new elementary school in Niles, the Veterans Memorial Building, a residential homes, and the Niles Community Center. In 1947, the rest of the property was sold after Joseph's accidental drowning in the lake of an abandoned gravel pit. Florence Shinn operated the remainder of the ranch with her son, Joseph C. Shinn Jr. until his death in 1967.<sup>25</sup>

In February 1962, Florence Shinn donated the 4.5 acres of the family property to the City of Fremont to designate as a historical park and arboretum. The donation included the garden, which contained rare and special trees, and which were also part of the original nursery; three family homes; the barn; and cottages. Florence lived in the Victorian house until November 1968 when she journeyed to Marin County to spend time with her daughter for Thanksgiving. During the trip, she became ill and was cared for until her death in 1971.<sup>25</sup>

Today, restoration work at the park is headed under the supervision of Mission Peak Heritage Foundation. City Councilman, Don Dillon, and Parks Director, Ted Harpainter, organized the first volunteer event for Shinn Park. Under the leadership of Marion Wolfe, garden rehabitiliation projects took place, one of which included the installation of a Japanese garden designed by Shig Nakamoto. Dr. Robert Fish, Chairman of Mission Peak Heritage Foundation, drew plans for the restoration of the park to maintain its authentic early California ranch-theme.<sup>25</sup>

# List of Landmark Trees by Botanical Name

Acacia melanoxylon - Blackwood Acacia 27	
Acer saccharinum - Silver Maple 15	
Araucaria bidwillii - Bunya Bunya 17	
Araucaria heterophylla - Norfolk Island Pine	24
Araucaria heterophylla - Norfolk Island Pine	26
Brachychiton populneus - Bottle Tree 18	
Castanea sativa - Spanish Chestnut 13	
Cedrus deodara - Deodar Cedar 30	
Cedrus deodara - Deodar Cedar 31	
Cedrus deodara - Deodar Cedar 63	
Cinnamomum camphora - Camphor 11	
Cinnamomum camphora - Camphor 38	
Cryptocarya rubra - Chilean Bellota 44	
Cupressus macrocarpa - Monterey Cypress	19
Eucalyptus ficifolia - Scarlet Gum 37	17
Eucalyptus globulus - Blue Gum 80	
Eucalyptus globulus 'Compacta' - Dwarf Blue G	um 20
Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea' - Copper Beech	39
	37
1 7	
Fraxinus uhdei - Evergreen Ash 36	
Ginkgo biloba - Ginkgo 46	
Jubaea chilensis - Chilean Wine Palm 47	20
Jugland hindsii - Northern California Walnut	28
Libocedrus decurrens - Incense Cedar 74	
Liriodendron tulipifera - Tulip Tree 12	20
Magnolia grandiflora - Southern Magnolia	29
Magnolia grandiflora - Southern Magnolia	73
Magnolia x soulangeana - Saucer Magnolia	33
Magnolia x soulangeana - Saucer Magnolia	48
Melaleuca styphelioides - Prickly Paperbark	21
Metasequoia glyptostroboides - Dawn Redwood	49
Olea europaea - Olive 57	
Olea europaea - Olive 64	
Olea europaea - Olive 65	
Olea europaea - Olive 66	
Olea europaea - Olive 67	
Olea europaea - Olive 77	
Persea americana - Avocado Tree 59	
Phoenix canaeriensis - Canaery Island Date Palm	
Phoenix canaeriensis - Canary Island Date Palm	
Phoenix canaeriensis - Canary Island Date Palm	
Phoenix canariensis & Washingtonia robusta - Pa	lm Trees71
Pinus canariensis - Canary Island Pine 22	
Platanus racemosa - California Sycamore 42	
Platanus racemosa - California Sycamore 52	
Platanus racemosa - California Sycamore 61	
Platanus racemosa - California Sycamore 78	
Quercus agrifolia - Coast Live Oak 14	
Quercus agrifolia - Coast Live Oak 79	

# List of Landmark Trees by Species Names cont.

Quercus suber - Cork Oak 23		
Quercus suber - Cork Oak 50		
Robinia pseudoacacia - Black Locust	54	
Schinus molle - California Pepper Tree	32	
Schinus molle - California Pepper Tree	41	
Schinus molle - California Pepper Tree	56	
Schinus molle - California Pepper Tree	70	
Sequoia sempervirens - Coast Redwood	34	
Umbellularia californica - California Bay	55	
Washingtonia robusta - Mexican Fan Palı	m	53
Washingtonia robusta - Mexican Fan Palı	m	58
Washingtonia robusta - Mexican Fan Pali	m	69

# **Bibliography**

Brenzel, Kathleen Norris. Sunset Western Garden Book. Menlo Park, CA: Sunset Publishing, 2007.

City of Fremont. Landmark Trees of the City of Fremont. Fremont, CA: City of Fremont, 1973.

<sup>1</sup>City Council Regular Meeting, Agenda & Summary Report. (Fremont: City of Fremont, 16 May 1972) 8

<sup>2</sup> Jackie Lyle, "Trees in the Urban Environment," Landmark Trees. (Fremont: City of Fremont, 1973) 1

<sup>3</sup> City Council of the City of Fremont, "Sec. 4-5112 Designation and Listing of Landmark Trees," of Title IV-Sanitation and Health of Fremont Municipal Code. (Seattle: Code Publishing Company, 9 November 2010) 13

```
<sup>4</sup> Lyle, 10
```

<sup>5</sup> Lyle, 19

<sup>6</sup>Lyle, 9

<sup>7</sup> Lyle, 23

8 Lyle, 8

<sup>9</sup> "California Nursery," City of Fremont, Historic Resources Inventory, Phase II by Basin Research Associates (Data on file- City of Fremont Development and Environmental Services Department)

<sup>10</sup> Charlene Duval. Historical Background of the Vallejo Adobe on the Former California Nursery Property, City of Fremont, County of Alameda, 30 May 1997. Prepared for Gil Sanchez, FAIA, as part of the Condition Assessment and Preliminary Rehabilitation Study for the Vallejo Adobe, June 1997.

```
<sup>11</sup> Lyle, 7
```

<sup>12</sup> Lyle, 11

<sup>13</sup> Lyle, 16

<sup>14</sup> Lyle, 20

15 Lyle, 21

<sup>16</sup> Lyle, 18

<sup>17</sup> Lyle, 24

<sup>18</sup> "37845 Fremont Boulevard," City of Fremont, Historic Resources Inventory, Phase II by Basin Research Associates (Data on file- City of Fremont Development and Environmental Services Department)

## **Bibliography**

- <sup>19</sup> Lyle, 17
- <sup>20</sup> Lyle, 25
- <sup>21</sup> "Ormsby House," City of Fremont, Historic Resources Inventory, Phase II by Basin Research Associates (Data on file- City of Fremont Development and Environmental Services Department)
- <sup>22</sup> Chadbourne house source, page 39
- <sup>23</sup> Basin Research Associates, "Fremont Phase I Review and Inventory Program," City of Fremont Primary Historic Resources by Planning Areas. 10
- <sup>24</sup> Robert B. Fisher, M.D. "Historical Sketch of the Shinn Family," Shinn Historic Park Docent Handbook. 1.
- <sup>25</sup> Fisher, 2
- <sup>26</sup> "Martin House," City of Fremont, Historic Resources Inventory, Phase II by Basin Research Associates (Data on file- City of Fremont Development and Environmental Services Department)
- <sup>27</sup> Basin Research Associates, 8
- <sup>28</sup> Basin Research Associates, 9
- <sup>29</sup> HortScience, Inc. Tree Report, St. Joseph's Church. Prepared for City of Fremont Development and Environmental Services Department, September 2003. 3
- <sup>30</sup> Steve Christman, "Persea Americana," Floridata, 2 April 1997. Web. 30 November 2010. <a href="http://www.floridata.com/ref/p/pers\_ame.cfm">http://www.floridata.com/ref/p/pers\_ame.cfm</a>
- <sup>31</sup> "Clark's Hall/W.W Hirsch Store/Edward L. Rose Store," City of Fremont, Historic Resources Inventory, Phase II by Basin Research Associates (Data on file- City of Fremont Development and Environmental Services Department)
- William Self Associates, INC., "The Gallegos Winery." Fremont Grade Separation Project Cultural Resource Assessment Report prepared for Public Affairs Management. March 2002. 5
- <sup>33</sup> Jill M. Singleton, "Lost Wineries and Vineyards of Fremont, CA." Museum of Local History. Web. 6 December 2010. <a href="http://www.museumoflocalhistory.org/pages/wineries.htm">http://www.museumoflocalhistory.org/pages/wineries.htm</a>
- <sup>34</sup> Kathleen Norris Brenzel. Sunset Western Garden Book. (Menlo Park: Sunset Publishing Corporation, 2007), 643.

#### 2010 Project Team (City Staff)

Connie Chao: Author, Photography, Desktop Publishing, Survey

Roger Ravenstad: Editing

Tara Bhuthimethee: Editing, Survey